# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5357. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### Gen. Prim Charged with Meditating a Coup d'Etat.

### Action of Minister Johnson on the Alabama Claims.

### No Basis of Settlement Yet Agreed Upon.

### Imprisonment of Americans and Englishmen in Turkey.

### Defeat of Escobedo by the Mexican Insurgents.

## SPAIN.

**More Charges Against Gen. Prim.**

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Intelligence from Spain is to the effect that Gen. PRIM is charged with delaying the elections and reorganizing the army, with the design of a *coup d'etat* and the establishment of an empire. It is said that hand-bills are freely circulated urging his elevation to the throne, and that they emanate from his immediate friends.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**Further Election Returns—The General Result.**

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The election returns now in show that the Liberals have at least 150 majority in a full House. It is estimated that they will have 120 majority on the amendment which will be proposed to the Parliamentary address in reply to the Queen's speech. Some people are disposed to think that such strength of numbers will be dangerous to the Liberals, fearing that it will tend to produce discord in the party. This apprehension is perhaps imaginary, as nearly all the Liberals who have been elected have pledged themselves to their constituents to sustain Mr. GLADSTONE, and the fate of the Adullamites, who have all come to grief, is a warning to bolters. Two fortunate results are considered to have been secured, viz.: the displacement of the Conservatives and the acquisition of power sufficient to exert a decisive pressure on the House of Lords for pushing through the measures for the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The aristocratic section of the Whig Party is charged with intriguing to have the Earl GRANVILLE invited by the Queen to form a new Ministry, and the Radicals are indignant at this underhanded course.

It is anticipated that the new House of Commons will be, on the whole, remarkably practical, business-like in character. The exclusion of Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. ROEBUCK and other eccentric individuals is a matter of general congratulation; nor is the loss of the Conservative lawyers, including the Attorney General and the Solicitor General much lamented. Regret is felt that none of the Workingmen's candidates, who failed for want of money and organization, will be in the House to represent that new element in the Government. The elections in the counties have not all been finished, but they will be completed before the end of this week.

**The Banquet to Mr. Johnson and Mr. George Peabody.**

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

A banquet was given to Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON by the authorities of Brighton on Saturday. GEORGE PEABODY and GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, were also guests of the corporation, and many distinguished Englishmen and local celebrities were present. Mr. JOHNSON's remarks were similar to those of former occasions. The Mayor of Brighton also made a speech, in which he eloquently extolled peace, the American Minister, and Mr. PEABODY.

**The Chinese Embassy.**

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22—Evening.

Mr. BURLINGAME and his mission have gained ground daily. His relations with Lord STANLEY are intimate and satisfactory.

## FRANCE.

**The Funeral of Rossini.**

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

After the celebration of Requiem Mass and the last offices of the dead at the Madeleine yesterday, the remains of ROSSINI were taken to the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise. The funeral was rather of a private and domestic character. The procession was not large, nor was the display unusual; but immense throngs of people lined the streets through which the *cortége* passed, and testified their respect for the great composer by a profound and mournful silence.

**Growing Discontent Among the People.**

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Advices from Paris state that there is growing discontent in France, consequent on the Press Seizures. Prosecutions are urged by the Government with unsparing energy.

**The Prince of Wales.**

PARIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The Prince of Wales is at Campeigne.

## PRUSSIA.

**The King and the American and English Difficulties—Health of Bismarck.**

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

A dispatch from Berlin states that there is much surprise at the omission to consult the King upon the subject of his arbitration upon the *Alabama* claims.

Count BISMARCK has recovered from his illness, and resumes his post this week.

## HUNGARY.

**The Official "Red Book"—The Maintenance of Peace Urged.**

PESTH, Sunday, Nov. 22.

In the preface of the official Red Book, which has just made its appearance here, the maintenance of friendship with Prussia and with all the Northern and Southern States of Germany is advocated, and a speedy settlement of the Schleswig dispute is warmly urged.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

**The Financial Panic in New-Brunswick Abating.**

ST. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Nov. 23.

The financial panic has somewhat abated, and public confidence slightly improved. A telegram from the President of St. Stephen's Bank holds out some encouragement for the hope that the bank may soon resume business, and the value of its paper has increased from ten to fifteen per cent. The notes of the Commercial Bank are selling at thirty per cent. discount. Business generally is almost suspended.

The Government of New-Brunswick has received an advance of funds from the Dominion Government to obviate embarrassment growing out of the recent bank failures.

## WASHINGTON.

**Further Information Regarding the Alabama Claims—Commissioner Rollins' Letter—Gen. Grant at Headquarters.**

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 23.

The State Department to-day received further mail dispatches from Minister JOHNSON regarding the *Alabama* claims. Mr. JOHNSON reports favorable progress, but the tenor of the dispatches does not, by any means, justify the positive statements put forth from here this afternoon to the effect that a satisfactory basis of settlement has been reached. Indeed, the arrangement has not yet so far advanced as to assume even the shape of a protocol, but a great mass of detail has been discussed, and a great many different arrangements have been proposed, out of which there is every reason to believe a basis for a settlement will be solved ere long, which will be satisfactory to this Government. But the various statements which leak out of the English Foreign Office into the English papers are, in most respects, unreliable, and are only the drippings of the various propositions which are being discussed by Mr. JOHNSON and Lord STANLEY. One thing, however, is certain: All propositions looking to the submission of any vital point or principle to arbitration have been rejected by Mr. JOHNSON under his general instructions.

MR. ROLLINS' LETTER.

The letter from Commissioner ROLLINS to Messrs. FULLERTON and KNOX, retiring them from acting as counsel against Collector BAILEY, which is now published here and elsewhere under date of Nov. 18, is an old letter, and relates to the proceedings commenced against BAILEY by BELKNAP, and its proper date is July 18.

THE SUPERVISORS.

But five Supervisors remain to be appointed, and these will probably all be filled before the meeting of Congress. Secretary MCCULLOCH does not care to add to the opportunities which that body always improves to go at after him—if such a phrase be admissible.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT was at headquarters to-day as usual. During the morning he was engaged with business and received no visitors. Later in the day quite a number called, among whom were the Secretary of War, Senator COLE, Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, and others. The number of applications for office by mail has materially decreased since the public has learned of the disposition made of them. Gen. GRANT will this year make no formal report as General-in-Chief, but simply transmit the reports of his subordinates to Congress with the usual indorsement.

REVENUE MATTERS IN LOUISIANA.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recommended the suspension of Mr. NORCROSS, the Assessor of the Third Louisiana District. Internal revenue matters in that State are in a very bad way. The service there is probably more corrupt than in any other city in the Union, New-York not excepted.

PERSONAL.

Speaker COLFAX and wife went to New-York by the morning train to-day, and will spend most of the week there visiting and shopping, returning here on Saturday.

Thus far only about half a dozen Senators, and less than the same number of Representatives have arrived and taken quarters for the session. The supply of accommodations is much greater than the demand this year.

**Dispatches to the Associated Press.**

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 23.

DUTY ON IMPORTED CIGARS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to collectors and other officers of customs concerning imported cigars. He says when imported cigars are entered for withdrawal from warehouse for exportation, the stamps placed on the box in pursuance of instructions heretofore issued will have marked upon them by an inspector before delivery, with indelible ink, in large, plain letters, the words "For export." The deficiency, if any, in the quantity exported from that originally imported, shall be regarded as subject to duty in the adjustment of the warehouse bond given on importation. In all cases where an order is given for sampling cigars, a direction shall accompany the same requiring a return of the samples, to be replaced in the package in which the same was imported before withdrawal for either transportation, in bond, or export; otherwise the duty is to be paid on such samples not returned, as well as for other deficiency of quantity, if any, when the duty on the same exceeds $1 in amount.

THE GETTYSBURG CEMETERY.

The Board of Directors of the Gettysburg National Cemetery will meet in Washington Wednesday, Dec. 9, and the Board of Trustees at the same place the day after.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Since the Presidential election the particular friends of woman's rights have revived their free discussions, and are taking measures to canvass the city for signatures to petition Congress for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Union, of this city, at their meeting to-night, appointed a Committee to aid the organizations of the soldiers and sailors that intend participating in the inaugural ceremonies of Gen. GRANT, as President, in securing quarters and accommodations—communications to be addressed to Col. H. G. OTIS or Major J. E. DOUGHTY, Washington, D. C.

THANSGIVING.

The Executive and Municipal Departments will be closed Thanksgiving Day, and consequently no public business will be transacted.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—THEODORE F. BROWNING, Third Maryland; DANIEL M. EDWARDS, Eighth Massachusetts.

Gaugers—SAMUEL W. DOUGLAS, Fourteenth Ohio; JACOB D. BOAS, Fourteenth Pennsylvania; CHARLES E. GOULD, Third Massachusetts; HORACE M. PIERCE, Nineteenth New-York.

## TURKEY.

**Arrest and Imprisonment of Americans and Englishmen—Efforts of the Consuls in Their Behalf.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 23.

A letter received in Washington, from Syria, dated Oct. 12, states that recently a party of Englishmen and two Americans were charged with having smuggled arms into the interior, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Sultan, and placing it into the hands of the Pacha, who had just lost his succession to the Vice-Royalty of Egypt. The accused parties claim to have been surveying a new railroad route, and that their arms were for the purpose of defending their employes. At the date of the letter they were imprisoned at Damascus. The American Consul-General for Syria and Palestine had sent his Consular clerk to that city to demand the release of the Americans, and their delivery to him for trial according to the provisions of the existing treaty. The Ottoman authorities, frightened at what they suspected to be a treasonable plot, thus far had refused to release the prisoners. The English Consul seemed somewhat indifferent to the fate of his own countrymen. Our Consul-General was endeavoring, while showing all proper respect to the Turkish Government, to give the American prisoners such aid and counsel as was proper. The Consular clerk was sent to the Turkish Governor-General at Damascus, and it was supposed that as he had had experience in arranging similar difficulties at Jappa and Jerusalem, his present errand on behalf of his countrymen would be successful without the necessity of resort to formal diplomatic proceedings.

**Protest of the American Minister.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Hon. E. JOY MORRIS, the American Minister, has presented to the Porte an energetic protest against the imprisonment of the two American citizens at Damascus.

## MEXICO.

**Escobedo and the Tamaulipas Expedition Routed by the Insurgents—Probable Pronunciamento of Tampico—Disastrous Inundation.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 23.

The *Times* of this evening copies from the Brownsville *Ranchero* extra, dated the 12th instant, letters from Monterey received the previous night. They state that ESCOBEDO, having gone from Tampico to Victoria for the purpose of commencing the Tamaulipas campaign, jointly with the troops from Matamoras, was surprised by the entire force of VARGOS at Hacienda de Alamilas. ESCOBEDO was defeated, barely escaping, with a few of his staff, to Monterey. ESCOBEDO's forces fought badly, and before the fight was over hurrahed for VARGOS and CANALES, and finally declared in favor of the rebels. ESCOBEDO attempted to collect his force at Monterey, but failed, the soldiers refusing to march without first being paid, and afterward openly refused to fight against their Tamaulipas brethren. ESCOBEDO seeing this complicated state of affairs, sent in his resignation, declaring himself incapable of putting down the Tamaulipas revolution. The forces at Victoria under LOPEZ and MONTESINOS becoming demoralized, disbanded themselves, a large portion joining VARGOS' command. It is believed that by this time Tampico has pronounced, as well as other towns in the State, and soon the entire State will be in the hands of VARGOS.

The civil authorities of Manzanillo and other commercial cities, have asked the National Government to enforce the law regulating labor and wages, but the Government has refused the request, declaring the law to be unconstitutional, and arguing that labor should be free of legislative interference.

Heavy inundations in many portions of the country, causing great loss of property, are reported.

The demand of Gen. CANTO to be tried by a military court for the alleged assassination of Gen. PATONI, has been refused, and he will be taken to Durango, the scene of the crime, for trial by the local civil courts.

The National Congress has extended the length of its session.

**Gen. Mejia's Resignation—Gen. Rosecrans' Policy—Wreck of an American Schooner.**

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 23.

An arrival from Vera Cruz brings the following intelligence from the interior: The resignation of Gen. MEJIA, Minister of War, about to be tried for unauthorized expenditure of public moneys, is considered certain. Gens. DIAZ, ALATORRE and BERRIOZABAL are spoken of as prominent candidates for the office. The report that an insurrection had been organized in the Sierra Puebla by MENDEZ and NEGRETE, proves to be unfounded. That part of the country is perfectly tranquil. The Mexican journals are discussing the probable line of policy to be followed by the new United States Minister, Gen. ROSECRANS, and indulge in much speculation as to what action Gen. GRANT, on assuming his Presidential office, will take concerning the relations of Mexico and the United States. The Mexican Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular complaining that the officers of many of the Custom-houses disobey the orders of the Department at Mexico and act altogether according to their own will. The American schooner *Eugenie*, from Nautla, for Galveston, was wrecked at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River.

## FORTRESS MONROE.

**The Experimental Firing—Prominent Officers Present.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Monday, Nov. 23.

The Board on Experimental Firing resumed operations on Saturday morning. The first shot was fired at the stone pier on the right of the embrasure, at which they had been firing yesterday. It struck the stone-work about five feet from the ground, and near the embrasure, knocking out several large pieces of granite. The second shot struck the pier about in its centre, scattering fine pieces of granite in every direction, and starting some of the outside work. The third shot struck above the first one, and also near the embrasure, doing much damage to the masonry where it was joined to the iron-work, and knocking several pieces off. The fourth was fired at the left hand pier, which is composed of brick and concrete. It struck near the centre of the pier, and crumbled the front part for some two or three feet in thickness entirely to pieces. The rear of the pier, however, was not injured in the least. The arch of brick-work overhead was injured by the preceding shot. Their attention was then turned to the gneiss tower, which received a shot in its centre, damaging it badly, and making the scales fly in every direction. Another shot from an opposite angle struck on the left side, somewhat lower down, doing considerable damage and starting the masonry. They then directed the firing upon the embrasure at the extreme left, the one first experimented on, and which, we understand, is the invention of Gen. TOTTEN, of the Engineer Corps. In the first day's firing they had badly damaged it near and above the embrasure, so to-day they aimed at the solid work, to the right and left of the embrasure, which is supported by stone-work on one side and brick-work on the other. The first shot struck on the right side, being the one supported by stone-work, which made a large opening in the granite and started the stone-work at the rear. A second shot, in exactly the same place, had a most damaging effect upon the work, plowing its way clean through and knocking large pieces far to the rear. A shot was then put through the left hand side of the work, which damaged the brick-work to some extent. The Board, apparently satisfied with the results, closed the experiments for the day.

The following officers, who have been here witnessing the experiments, left Saturday night for the North: Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, United States Army; Gens. GILMORE, DELAFIELD and COMSTOCK, of Gen. GRANT's staff, and BENHAM; Cols. CASEY and HOUSTON; Majors KING and MAHEN. The Board completed their operations to-day and left to-day for the North.

**Reappearance of the New-Orleans Tribune—Arrest of Chicago Thieves.**

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 23.

The New-Orleans *Tribune*, the organ of the colored Republicans in Louisiana, owned, edited and published by colored men, reappeared yesterday, after a suspension of six months. In its salutatory it says: While it will ask for the colored men every right belonging to Americans, it will never attempt to abridge that of any other class of citizens. It advocates the enforcement of obedience to all constitutional law. It will raise the voice of justice and appeal to reason.

The *Tribune* receives favorable comments from the evening Press.

Five Chicago and St. Louis thieves, part of the gang lately depredating on the New-Orleans and Jackson Railroad, were arrested here Saturday night.

**Message of the Governor of Ohio to the General Assembly.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Nov. 23.

The Governor's message was read before the General Assembly to-day. He says the financial condition of the State was satisfactory. Extracts from the message are as follows: "The report of the Commissioners for revising the laws relating to the financial system of the State was laid before you last session. Their report was accompanied by eight separate bills for consolidating the present laws. These bills have already been considered in both branches of the Legislature. I recommend their early adoption, with such amendments as your judgment and the public interests may require. The abuse of the election franchise requires the attention of the General Assembly at the present session, and I submit the propriety of amendments to the election laws for the representation of minorities in the boards of judges and clerks of elections, and in registration of lawful voters in each township, ward and precinct, prior to the election. The interests of the common schools will be promoted by the early adoption of a County Superintendency as provided in a bill now pending in one branch of the Assembly. I earnestly recommend the consideration and passage of the bill.

Last Summer a proclamation was issued to prevent the spreading of the cattle disease. I respectfully recommend that authority be given to appoint five commissioners to attend the meeting of the commissioners of other States to be held at Springfield, Ill., on the 1st of December next, and report the result in time for the action of the present Assembly."

**Return of the Wayanda from Alaska—Discovery of Coal—Temper of the Indians.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Nov. 23.

The revenue steam cutter *Wayanda*, Capt. J. W. WHITE, has just returned to San Francisco from a Summer cruise to Alaska. Besides visiting many points of interest and importance south of the Aleutian Islands, already comparatively well known, the object of the cruise chiefly in view was accomplished in visiting the important and valuable Islands of St. Paul and St. George and the coasts of Behring's Sea. Much interesting information has been thus procured. South of the Aleutian Islands coal has been discovered in numerous localities along the coast, and of good quality. The Indians have been visited at various points and found well disposed and peaceful, even those from whom difficulty has been anticipated. A number of valuable harbors, not laid down on the charts, have been visited, and described with such accuracy as was possible consistently with the rapidity of movement necessary to accomplish the widely-separated objects in view. The *Wayanda* is now undergoing repairs at San Francisco, and will, as soon as they are completed, return to Alaska for the Winter. Aided by the information thus obtained, the Government will be able to adopt stringent measures during the next year to enforce the laws against illicit traffic and the killing of forbidden fur animals.

**The Cole-Hiscock Trial at Albany.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23.

The trial of Gen. COLE was resumed this afternoon. The testimony of Mr. FINK, a Syracuse banker, as given at the previous trial, was read in evidence. The Coroner's inquisition was submitted and received. An offer was made to prove by JAMES H. CARROLL, the foreman of the Coroner's jury, that a photograph of Mrs. COLE, a silver tobacco-box presented by her to the deceased and letters from various females were found upon the body of Mr. HISCOCK. The prosecution objected on the ground that it was an attempt to prove by piecemeal the fact of adultery, which the Court had already excluded. A lengthy argument was had, but before deciding the question the Court adjourned.

**Extensive Fires Near Sharpsburg, Penn.**

PITTSBURG, Penn., Monday, Nov. 23.

On Sunday, the Vesta Oil Works, owned by KAYLOR, MONTZHEIMER & Co., above Sharpsburg, were destroyed by fire, together with six hundred barrels of oil. The loss is about $20,000; fully insured in Eastern Companies.

To-day $3,000 worth of oil was burned at the Cosmos Works, owned by BROWN & WAGNER, in the same vicinity. The fire was caused by a leak. The buildings were saved.

**Close of the Canvass of the Electoral Ticket in New-York State.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 23.

The State Canvassers closed the canvass of the electoral ticket to-night. The majority for Gen. SLOCUM, the first elector at large, on the Democratic ticket, is just 10,000 over MARSHALL O'ROBERTS, the first elector at large on the Republican ticket. The average Democratic majority on the whole electoral ticket is 9,963. The total Democratic vote was 429,857, and the total Republican vote 419,894. The total vote of the State was 849,751.

**Death of Gen. Waddy Thompson, of Florida.**

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Monday, Nov. 23.

Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, who in CALHOUN's time was a member of Congress from South Carolina, and afterward Minister to Mexico, died here this afternoon. He was aged about 70 years.

**The Cuban Town of Batabano Almost Wholly Destroyed by Fire.**

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 23.

A fire occurred yesterday in Batabano, on the southwest coast of the Island, which destroyed a large portion of the town.

**Miscellaneous Telegrams.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The libel suit of F. PATTERSON against the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* was on trial before the Supreme Court this afternoon.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 23.—The second annual session of the Maine Educational Association convened this evening in the Representative Hall at the State House. Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS, the Mayor of the city, delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev. EDWARD BALLARD, the President of the Association. A very able and interesting address was then delivered by WARREN JOHNSON, the State Superintendent of Common Schools. The Convention will be in session for two days. A large number of teachers and those interested in education are in attendance.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 23.—Chief Justice CHASE arrived here this evening, and will be on the Bench to-morrow.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 23.—A fire occurred this morning, which destroyed five frame buildings on South Maine-street, owned by M. MITCHELL, BENNETT and CONNERS. The aggregate loss is about $12,000; insurance small. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Gen. KILPATRICK delivered his lecture on "Sherman's Great March" to-night at the Boston Music Hall, before an immense audience. Two hundred prominent gentlemen, including several distinguished army officers, by invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, occupied seats on the platform.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—A Fenian Convention meets in this city to-morrow. It will probably be the largest and most important meeting of representative Irishmen ever held. Great preparations are being made for a parade on Thanksgiving Day. Over three thousand will appear in uniform, and thirty thousand in civil body. The Convention will be held in the Assembly Building.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23.—An incendiary fire occurred in Milford last night, which partially destroyed the barn belonging to Sheriff HAYWARD. A man named BARNEY KANE was arrested on suspicion of committing the act, and brought before the Police Court this morning and committed to jail in this city.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 23.—A reprieve has been granted in the case of HARRIS, the Auburn murderer, until the second Friday in February.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23.—S. GRANT SPENCER, a prominent farmer of West Springfield, was thrown from his farm wagon to-day, run over and killed.

**Seduction, Almost a Suicide, and Attempted Murder.**

*From the Providence Herald, Nov. 23.*

A case of conjugal infidelity, involving the happiness of at least two of the parties most directly interested, and furnishing in its developments and final consequences a sad commentary on the frailty of woman and the wickedness of man, has recently come to light in this city. The particulars, as gathered from several sources, are as follows: Among those employed at the establishment of the Gorham Manufacturing Company on Steeple-street, was a young man named EDWARD LAIRD. LAIRD and his wife (who has enjoyed until recently the confidence and respect of her husband, and of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances,) lived on the corner of Richmond and South streets. In the same family lived a young man, a Frenchman, named FRANCOIS PERITVOIS, a shopmate of LAIRD's, and an accounted friend. But he was no friend, as the sequel shows. Taking advantage of the facilities which he enjoyed as a member of the family, and of the confidence reposed in him by the young husband, FRANCOIS succeeded in seducing the wife from the paths of virtue. For a time the criminal intimacy of the parties, though suspected, was concealed; and it was not until LAIRD sternly accused his wife of her guilt that it became positively known. The erring woman confessed that she had had criminal intercourse with FRANCOIS, but implored her husband to forgive her, promising that if he would only do so she would ever after be to him a true and faithful wife. After considering the matter, the husband did forgive her, and the two continued to live together as before. This was some two or three weeks ago. In the meantime, FRANCOIS, thinking it unsafe to remain longer in these parts, fled to New-York. Last Thursday LAIRD discovered letters in the possession of his wife which showed that she had not been true to her promise, but that she still looked with favor upon her seducer. The sight of these letters so enraged LAIRD that he assaulted his wife furiously, striking her a severe blow in the face and knocking her down. The noise of the fracas was heard by the neighbors, who rushed in and separated the parties. That night the wife went to the drug-store of WILLIAM H. GREENE, Jr., on Chestnut-street, and purchased an ounce and a half of laudanum, a portion of which she drank immediately on returning home. At 9 o'clock Friday morning she had not made her appearance, and one of the family went to her room to call her, but found her in a state of insensibility and in an apparently dying condition. Dr. PACKARD was summoned, and on ascertaining the cause of the woman's condition—which the presence of an empty bottle labeled "laudanum" but too plainly revealed—set to work to counteract the effect of the poison. In this he was finally successful, and the woman slowly revived. When sufficiently restored to speak, she declared that she did not wish to live any longer, and begged the Doctor to let her die. Her only wish, she said, was that her husband would kiss her and forgive her. Her husband was not then present, but came in an hour or two after and commenced to upbraid her for her double treachery. He had been drinking, and was very much excited, so much so that a policeman who had been called in, interfered and removed him from the room. A few minutes afterward he was observed making his way to where his wife lay, armed with a large knife, but before he could enter the room he was intercepted, disarmed and arrested. His wife, on being informed of what had transpired, begged that he might be released, but that of course was impossible, and he was taken to the lock-up. He is now under bonds to keep the peace.

## THE WHIPPING-POST.

**Scenes of the Whipping-Post and Pillory in Delaware—Old Men and Boys Publicly Whipped.**

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening *Bulletin* writes to that paper a long and graphic description of the public whipping of seven persons at New Castle, Del., on Saturday last. From this account we make the following extracts: This is Saint Pillory's day in New Castle County, and it is being celebrated with appropriate rites. Saint Pillory takes the place here of the goddess of Justice. He is not blindfolded, and he holds no nicely-balanced scales in his hand. He wields a scourge, and his eyes are wide open. All devout Delawareans believe in him, swear by him, and rely on him as their protector and defender. Twice a year in each of the three county towns in the State, Delaware law directs orgies to be held in his honor, and selects victims whose blood is to be shed as an offering to him. I will tell you of his shrine and describe the sacrifice. There were seven persons whipped here to-day, and the ancient instrument of torture trembled again, as it has done for half a century, in the terrible embrace of its victims. It is a curious old relic of a semi-civilization that is forgotten everywhere else but here. It consists of a sturdy post a foot square. Three feet from the ground it pierces a small platform; and five feet above this there is a cross-piece, which contains, in each of its arms, a hole for the neck and two holes for the wrists of the miserable wretch who is to suffer its torture. The upper half of the arm lifts to admit the victims and then closes sufficiently tight upon him to impede the circulation of the blood. It is fastened down with a wooden wedge-shaped key, shot into the centre post. The whole machine looks like a gigantic cross, with a platform half way down its length. It is black with age, covered with patches of green mould and moss, and shrunken and split until the grain of the wood protrudes in ridges. It is as worm-eaten and decayed as the villainous code which sustains it; its unsightly, disgusting presence is a worthy type of the conservatism which makes these people laggard in the march of humanity and progress. There are three of these pillories in the State: in New Castle, Georgetown and Dover. They stretch along down the Peninsula like tide-posts, marking the shoal waters of barbarism amid the weltering, fathomless sea of surrounding civilization.

THE VICTIMS.

The ponderous gates of the jail-yard swung open this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, and admitted a crowd of men and children. By actual count there were 125 little girls and boys present, some of them not more than 4 or 5 years of age. This was the saddest sight of all. Upon the walls were Sheriff's proclamations headed with these words: "God save the State!"—an excellent and most judicious prayer. The State needs God's salvation more than any other in the Union that I know of. The entertainment began by the introduction of WILLIAM JONES to the audience. Mr. JONES had stolen store goods worth $38, and he was sentenced to return that amount of money; stand in the pillory for one hour; be whipped with twenty lashes; be imprisoned for six months, and wear a convict's dress for six months after his release. The first thing in order was the pillory. WILLIAM ascended the long ladder, rather sadly, and the jailor, having placed his neck and hands in the holes, fastened the top bar upon them, and came down to the ground. The criminal was taller than the stock, and he was compelled to bend down just enough to make his position intensely painful. A keen, piercing northeast wind swept in from the broad expanse of the river, and compelled the spectators to blow warmth upon their fingers. Mr. JONES had his circulation stopped, but he could not blow upon his hands. The jagged, splintered edge of the wooden collar rasped his neck until it tore the skin; and whenever he attempted to move his head to make his position more easy, the bar would catch the upper part of his jawbone, and give him exquisite torture.

"Jailor, isn't that pretty severe?"

"Well, yes, it's a very uncomfortable position, and then his fingers and face get numb, you see."

A few years ago, the crowd used to hoot at the pillory-hugged man, and pelt him with mud and filth. When the fathers of these children were boys, they saved up all the cats that died, and the eggs which were spoiled in the town, for the purpose of "vindicating the outraged majesty of the law" upon criminals who stood in this very pillory; and the poor wretches were often disfigured for life, in one hour. It is a triumph for decency that this infamous custom has been abolished. The boys now only dispute the question of the discomfort or comfort of the sufferer. While JONES stood in durance to-day the jailor busied himself preparing for the flogging. This is done beneath the platform of the pillory. The prisoner stands close to the post, and has his arms handcuffed above his head. The jailor experimented upon the eager boys with the handcuffs, in order to ascertain if the victims could slip their hands through them readily. The manacles were too high, so an empty soap-box was placed at the foot of the post for the prisoners to stand on. By this time the man in the pillory began to show symptoms of faintness. The jailor, a tender-hearted fellow—merciful even in executing merciless laws—ascended the ladder, and began to comfort the poor wretch, whose hands were livid with cold, and whose face was purple. At the first stroke of the clock in the church steeple, the jailor quickly lifted the bar, helped the man down the ladder, and supported him while he staggered to his cell.

He had a lashing to bear yet.

THE WHIPPING.

The Sheriff came out with the "cat" in his hand. This venerable weapon consists of a stout handle about two feet long, with nine lashes of somewhat greater length. The thongs are made of thick leather, twisted together, and as hard as wire. They have been soaked with blood before this, and it has dried upon them until their edges are as sharp as knives. The Sheriff has just begun his term of office, and this was his first whipping. He looked as if he was ashamed and disgusted.

"I would almost as leave hang a man as this," said he.

The first candidate for the lash was the boy alluded to above, who stole seventy cents worth of pig-iron. The jailor brought him out, fastened him to the post, and removed a rough blanket from his shoulders. He was naked to the waist. The thermometer was at thirty-five degrees.

"Twenty lashes, Sheriff," said the jailor.

The Sheriff swung his "cat" up slowly, and it descended on the bare skin.

"One," said the jailer, "two, three," &c., as the Sheriff tenderly, and with not half his seeming strength, struck twenty blows. The skin was not broken, and the boy, looking very sad, was hurried off. This officer is too human for the law. Other Sheriffs that I know of used to stand off and eye the victim as a Western drover would a fly upon his ox, and then measure the distance so nicely that the ends of the thongs would cut bits of skin from the prisoner's back, and bring the blood forth in crimson streams. That was what law and Chief Justices had calculated upon. Out came the jailor with another boy—a boy of fourteen, who was surrounded by running children gazing curiously upon him. He had twenty lashes, also, and as each blow descended his muscles contracted and he tried to dodge to avoid it.

"Why don't the Sheriff make it 'swish?'"

"He ain't half a doin' it," said another.

"He ought to cut into him," observed another man, who seemed to take it to heart that "the outraged majesty of the law" was not better vindicated. When the boy was released, he assumed an air of bravo, and cracked his heels together to signify that he didn't care for such a flogging. All the little girls clapped their hands and laughed at this.

Mr. WILLIAM MULLONEY was the next star actor in this ugly drama. He wanted drawers, and stole a pair, worth a couple of dollars. His sentence was, restitution money, costs, 20 lashes, six months' imprisonment, and six months of convict's costume. Mr. MULLONEY seemed calm, and when the lash fell upon his white shoulders, he only shrugged them, and drew himself up. He went away shivering with cold, and with welts of a finger's thickness on his back.

Then there was a piteous sight. An old man of 70 years, decrepid, feeble and very lame, hobbled out, his gray hairs streaming in the wind. He wanted a shirt, Heaven knows badly enough this bitter Winter weather, and he had very wickedly stolen it. He had none on now. The jailer fastened him to the post and snatched the blanket from his back. His skin was yellow and wrinkled, and it had scars upon it. The lashes fell, and the old man's whole frame was convulsed with agony. He writhed under each blow as if it was unendurable, and at last he put his head down and cried like a child. Most of the spectators were affected. I would like to have had the unjust judges and the Delaware law-makers look that poor, broken-down old wretch in the face then. I think they were the great criminals, not he.

The jailer whispered in his ear very hurriedly—"It wasn't so very bad, GEORGE, was it?" and then helped him to limp away to his six months' home.

The next was a foppish worshipper at St. Pillory's shrine. He wore fashionable trousers, tucked into aristocratic top-boots of patent leather. But the upper portion of his fine figure was *en dishabille*. CHARLES WHEATLEY was his name, and the annexation of those identical patent-leather boots, his crime. He wore a forced smile upon his face, and tried to assume a satisfied air; but when the "cat" furrowed his back into ugly crimson ridges, he squirmed and twisted as if he did not enjoy it hugely. He danced off with affected gaiety, and the boys and girls rewarded him with cheers and laughter.

There was no cheerfulness about the next man. He had stolen a carpet-bag in the cars at Wilmington, and had been sentenced as severely as the rest. He looked sick and very sad. A plaster was stretched across his bare chest, and he walked with feeble and hesitating step. The jailor said he was very ill. He stood up to the post with his teeth clenched, and his breath coming hard; and as the Sheriff scored his back into swelling cords, he shuddered, as if suffering excruciating pain and overwhelming disgrace.

The last actor in this hideous tragedy was the man who had stood in the pillory for an hour. He seemed hardly recovered from his first torture, and his face indicated keen suffering. He walked to the post with an air of melancholy resignation, placed his blue hands through the manacles, and received his punishment without any utterance but a suppressed moan. As he passed through the grated door of the prison, the crowd began slowly to disperse, and to discuss as they went the excellence of the system, the behavior of the sufferers and the lenity of the Sheriff. It was only in 1855 that some ray of civilization,—some glimmer of decency shone in upon the dull brains of the Legislators, and woman-whipping was abolished. We can thank God and take hope from that forward stride. But they flog little children yet.

## A PHILADELPHIA TRAGEDY.

**An Old Lady Murdered by her Daughter and Son-in-Law—Arrest of the Murderers.**

*From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 23.*

A horrible murder was committed last night at the large, aristocratic residence situated at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, and the victim was an elderly lady named Mrs. MARY E. HILL, who owns and occupies the property, and whose name appears on the door of the house on a silver plate. The murder was one of the most brutal and revolting ones that has occurred in this city for years, and the following particulars were obtained by our reporter at a late hour last night: About 9:30 o'clock last night, as Policeman HOWARD was patrolling his beat on Pine-street above Tenth, he was hailed by a citizen who resides on Pine-street below Tenth, directly opposite the garden of the house where the murder was committed, who informed him that something must be wrong at Mrs. HILL's residence, and asked him to make an investigation. HOWARD rang the bell, and it was answered by a man named GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, a son-in-law of the murdered woman, and who, in company with his wife (Mrs. HILL's daughter) resided with the deceased, the three being the only occupants of the large and very handsomely furnished house. The officer asked TWITCHELL what was the matter in the house, when TWITCHELL replied that a woman had fallen out of the window and killed herself. The officer then entered and was conducted by TWITCHELL to the dining-room on the lower floor, where, stretched out on a settee, was the murdered body of Mrs. HILL, covered with blood and bearing the evident marks of violence about her head, as though she had been struck two or three times with some iron missile. TWITCHELL and his wife were then secured and assistance called in, when an examination of the premises were made, and but little room was left for doubt that Mrs. HILL had been foully dealt with, her body thrown from the second-story sitting room, window into the garden that adjoins the house on Pine-street, for the officers, on entering the sitting-room mentioned, found a sofa clotted with blood, and pools of blood on the floor in close proximity to it. A cushion on the sofa, also, contained blood, and it was torn as though some blows aimed at the deceased had missed and struck the cushion. The blood was then traced through the sitting-room to the window of a small room that adjoins it on the east. The sill of this window was covered with blood, and it was evident that it had been opened and the body thrown into the yard. An examination of the ground disclosed a large pool of blood directly under the window mentioned, and the congealed condition of this blood when discovered indicated that the body had lain there some time before the officer entered the house. TWITCHELL stated that when Mrs. HILL fell or threw herself from the window, he, in company with a servant girl who came home about that time, went into the yard and carried her into the dinning-room and laid her on the settee, but did not attempt to explain how the blood came on the sofa and floor of the sitting room up stairs. Blood was also traced from the sitting room to the stairway leading down to the first floor, showing conclusively, that after the perpetration of the murder the murderer went down stairs. A poker was afterwards found in the yard that contained blood on it, and was undoubtedly used to commit the murder. TWITCHELL was taken to the Eighth Ward station-house. He had blood on his shirt when taken there. Mrs. TWITCHELL was retained at the house where the murder was committed, which was held in charge of Sergt. PENNINGTON and a posse of police during the night. Mrs. TWICHELL appeared to be very much concerned about her husband, and spoke to the officers more about him than her murdered mother. There does not appear to have been any struggle in the room (a neatly furnished one) where the murder was committed, as everything was in order, and the theory is, that Mrs. HILL was lying down on the sofa asleep, when she was approached and struck on the head with the poker mentioned, and her body thus thrown into the yard. The animus of the murder has not yet been discovered, and it is not known on what kind of terms Mrs. HILL and her daughter and son-in-law lived together. TWITCHELL is a strong, healthy-looking man, about 32 years of age.

The *Evening Telegraph* of yesterday publishes the following additional particulars:

"There were many rumors afloat this morning as to the provocation which would cause such an atrocious crime to be perpetrated. But after investigating very fully the subject, the following facts were discovered, which undoubtedly fasten the crime upon Mr. TWITCHELL, and in all possibility will implicate his wife. Mrs. TWITCHELL is the daughter of Mrs. HILL by a former husband named PRICE, and is about 35 years of age. Her father was a poor man, and on his death some years ago her mother married Mr. HILL, a wealthy gentleman. Mrs. TWITCHELL, then a fine-looking woman, became acquainted with Mr. GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Sr., with whom it is alleged that she was on terms of intimacy that should exist alone between husband and wife. Mr. HILL died, and left his property in such a way that his widow could reap the entire benefit of it, up to the time of her death, on which event it would revert to his family. This would cut off the daughter without a dollar. Some few years ago, it is also said that TWITCHELL, Sr., abandoned the daughter, and she then married TWITCHELL, Jr. They then lived with Mrs. HILL, at No. 319 South Ninth-street, until about three months ago, when they removed to the house at Tenth and Pine streets. Mrs. HILL having the means at her disposal desired to purchase the property, and directed her son-in-law to negotiate for it. The transaction culminated in the purchase of the dwelling and the deeds drawn up and the money paid over. A few days since, the fact that the deeds were in the name of Mrs. TWITCHELL and not in the name of Mrs. HILL, came to light. The latter consulted counsel, who advised a suit for the purpose of recovering the property. A criminal prosecution was also talked of, and it is now believed that these facts having come to the knowledge of the daughter and son-in-law, that they concerted a scheme of doing away with the old lady, who was the only obstacle in the way of their retaining possession of their ill-gotten property. The news contained in the morning newspapers of the horrible crime was sufficient to attract an immense throng in the vicinity of the house this morning. The fence surrounding the yard was mounted by hundreds, who seemed to take especial delight in viewing the pool of blood on the pavement, directly beneath the window from which the body had been thrown. The excitement was very great indeed, and had it been left to the excited populace, neither GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., nor his wife, would now be in the land of the living. Young TWITCHELL is apparently about 28 years of age, rather prepossessing in appearance, and is engaged in business in Camden. He is at the Fifteenth and Locust streets Station, confined in the cell, which he walks up and down quietly. He does not converse about the deed, except to say that he will be cleared of it. His wife is still confined to her room, under guard of two policemen, and is very much excited. She is continually asking about her husband. Chief LAMON and Detective WARNOCK had an interview with her this morning, in which she detailed what we have above substantially given. The agent of Mrs. HILL paid her a considerable sum of money on Saturday, but none of this had been found this morning, though at the time we left the scene no search of the premises had been made.

## PEDESTRIANISM.

**Foot-Race for the Championship and $4,500.**

A foot-race for the short-distance championship of America and the large stake of $4,500, over a distance of one hundred and twenty-five yards, between E. P. DAVIS, of Kingston, N. Y., and J. WESLEY COZAD, of California, came off on the Fashion Course, Long Island. About a thousand persons were present, and the betting, which was very heavy, was even. Messrs. ALEC PATTERSON and JOHNSON were the judges. COZAD, who rejoices in the cognomen of the "Plow-Boy," took the lead at the start, held it throughout, and won by between three and four yards in 12¼ seconds. An immense amount of money changed hands on the result.

## THE TURF.

**Trotting Match Between Lady Thorn and George Wilkes for $2,000 on the Union Course, Long Island—Five Heats Trotted and the Race Declared Drawn—An Unsatisfactory Termination.**

Yesterday the match announced to take place between the two renowned fast trotters, *Lady Thorn* and *George Wilkes*, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, attracted a large attendance to the Union Course, Long Island. The day was fine and pleasant, although a chilliness, in the atmosphere gave warning of the approach of Winter. The match in question was made immediately after the victory of the *Hambletonian* stallion over the *American Girl* on this Course last week; Mr. WILLIAM WHELAN, of East New-York, the well-known horseman, for *George Wilkes*, and Mr. OLIVER MARSHALL, of Providence, R. I., for *Lady Thorn*, being the contracting parties. A second match, for a similar amount, ($2,000,) at two-mile heats, in harness, to come off over the Union Course on Saturday next, was made for the same horses, at the same time. The Course yesterday was in fair condition for the season of the year, but it was decidedly slow and unfavorable for very fast time being made over it. DAN PFIFER, as previously, trained and drove the mare, and W. BORST had the charge of the brown stallion.

FIRST HEAT—The betting was $100 to $40 on *Lady Thorn*, the general opinion being that Mr. WHELAN had made a bad match in backing the brown stallion against the acknowledged "Queen of the Trotting Turf" in a race of mile heats, in harness; hence the odds laid against him. The mare got three-quarters of a length the best of the send-off, and *Wilkes* breaking at the turn, *Lady Thorn* quickly opened a gap upon him, and led him two lengths and a half at the half-mile pole in 38 seconds. She kept this advantage along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole, which point she passed in 1:17. The stallion gained on the lower quarter, and at the three-quarter pole he was almost head and head with the mare. Just at this point of the race, the stallion made a bad break, and BORST was unable to get him down again until some distance after he had crossed the score, the mare winning the heat in 2:30¾ by two lengths.

SECOND HEAT—One hundred to twenty, and in some instances one hundred to fifteen, bet on *Lady Thorn* winning the race. They got off very evenly together, but *Wilkes* almost immediately left his feet, and the mare led him a length around the turn, and two lengths at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds. Along the backstretch *Wilkes* closed up a little, and got to the mare's wheel, where he lay as they passed the half-mile pole in 1:14. This position the stallion was unable to improve throughout the remainder of the race, for although about twenty lengths from home the mare showed a strong disposition to break up, the fine skill of her able driver, DAN PFIFER, kept her steady on her feet, and although *Wilkes* came with a tremendous brush in the last few yards, the mare won the heat by a length in 2:26¾.

THIRD HEAT—There was now little or no betting, as *Lady Thorn's* winning seemed a certainty. *Wilkes* got three parts of a length the best of the start, and he kept improving this advantage to the quarter-pole, where he had made it into two lengths; time, 37¼ seconds. As they went along the backstretch, *Lady Thorn* closed up on the stallion, and near the half-mile pole she got almost to his head, but PFIFER appeared to pull her back and trail behind, apparently waiting until they came into the homestretch, where the tremendous speed of his mare could tell with more effect. *Wilkes* passed the half-mile pole a length ahead in 1:16, and as they swung into the homestretch he was two lengths in front. The mare gradually reduced the gap as they came up the stretch, but at the distance stand she suddenly broke, and *Wilkes* won the heat by a length in 2:28¾, the mare running over the score.

FOURTH HEAT—PFIFER requested the judges to send out patrol judges, alleging that BORST was crowding him on to the extreme outside, and striking *Lady Thorn* with his whip; his request, however, was not complied with. The betting was three to one on the mare, who brought in one pool $210 and *Wilkes* $70, and this was the average rate of odds. The horses got off beautifully together, and trotted head and head around the turn and to the quarter-pole, on passing which point the mare had her neck in front; time, 36 seconds. On the far side and past the half-mile pole the two horses were like a team, so beautifully level did they trot, neither having a shade the advantage over the other; time of the half-mile, 1:13¾. Near the three-quarter pole *Lady Thorn* broke, and *Wilkes* led past that mark fully six lengths ahead. On the homestretch the mare trotted with astonishing speed, closing so fast on the stallion, that when within a dozen lengths of the score he broke into a run, and ran over the score a length before *Lady Thorn*, who had also broken up within four lengths of home, and, like him, ran over the score. After long deliberation, the judges decided it a dead heat, to the dissatisfaction of all—one party contending that they ought to have given it to the stallion, and the other to the mare, according as their investments had been made. Time, 2:27¼.

FIFTH HEAT—The betting was still on the mare, $100 to $30 being the current pool-selling. PFIFER repeated his request for patrol judges being appointed, which was done. *Wilkes* got three-quarters of a length the best of the send-off, and led the mare a length around the turn and to the quarter-pole in 37¼ seconds. The mare gradually closed on him as they neared the half-mile pole, and as they passed that point in 1:16½, the pair were head and head. They trotted locked together along the lower stretch, past the three-quarter pole and up the homestretch to the distance, neither having apparently any advantage over the other. Suddenly, when within a few lengths of the score, *Lady Thorn* flew up, and *Wilkes* beat her home by a length in 2:30¾. A complaint was made by PFIFER that BORST had struck his mare with the whip, and this was indorsed by one of the patrol judges, but the judges gave the heat to the stallion.

SIXTH HEAT—Pool-selling was again brisk, *Lady Thorn* bringing $60 and *Wilkes* $50. While the horses were being cooled off, the party who had made the match for *Lady Thorn* and the owner of the stallion came to a mutual agreement to draw the match, as well as that at two-mile heats, and all bets were declared off. This result was received with a general expression of dissatisfaction by all parties, but there was no alternative.

UNION COURSE, L. I., Nov. 23.—Match $2,000; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Pfifer's b. m. Lady Thorn | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | dr |
| W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | dr |

Time—2:30¾, 2:26¾, 2:28¾, 2:27¼, 2:30¾.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE

**Burning of the Trinity Building—Firemen Injured—The Conflagration Breaks Out a Second Time.**

At 1 o'clock this morning, Officer CAMPBELL, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, discovered a fire on the top floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway. The alarm was promptly given, and Engine No. 6 being close at hand a stream of water was soon on, and an extensive conflagration thus prevented. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND, District Engineer CONNOLLY, with several members of Engines Nos. 4 and 6 entered the building, and ascended to the burning floor. The fire, however, had then been nearly extinguished, and having been in the laths above the ceiling of the hall running through the building, a large quantity of water had been thrown against the ceiling. While the officers stood in the hall, and as they were about to leave, the ceiling suddenly fell, the fragments striking them all upon their heads. Chief Engineer KINGSLAND having his fire hat on, escaped comparatively unhurt, but District Engineer CONNOLLY, who was without this protection, received a very severe cut, and was carried out quite badly injured. Foreman MCCAULEY and private MURRAY, both of Engine No. 4, received slight cuts, but the others escaped unhurt.

The damage by fire and water will not exceed $2,500, and will fall chiefly upon the Corporation of Trinity Church as the owner. The building is occupied by a large number of tenants, and the contents of all the offices on the upper floors are all more or less injured by water, but the names of the sufferers and the exact amount of their losses could not be ascertained, owing to the absence of all the occupants. It was impossible to even guess the origin of a fire in the place where this was discovered. It was between the ceiling of the top floor and the roof and near the hoistway in the centre of the building.

LATER.

After the fire had apparently been extinguished, and all the engines but one had returned to their houses, the fire again broke out with redoubled force. The dense smoke so blinded and impeded the small force at hand that the flames made rapid headway, and in a few moments had gained the mastery so far as the fifth floor was concerned. At 2:45 o'clock A. M. the engines had all been recalled and were heartily at work, but the fire was still unsubdued, and the destruction of the entire upper portion of the building was imminent. The flames had already worked their way through the roof, and having thus found a vent became for the time uncontrolable. The great heighth of the building placed the fire beyond the reach of ladders, and it was a work of considerable time and trouble to drag the hose up the stairways, and even when the floor was reached the smoke was so dense and the heat so great that the labors of the firemen were greatly impeded.

At the hour we went to press the flames were still beyond control, and the entire destruction of the upper portion of the building, and very material damage to the entire structure seemed certain. The great Exchange salesroom and the many splendid offices had already been reached by the water, and all of their valuable stock had been destroyed or rendered useless. In the lower portion of the building are many insurance companies and banking offices that it was impossible at the late hour of the catastrophe to specify.

As the flames were still raging, and the whole extent of the disaster unascertained when we went to press, no estimate of the damage could be made.

# THE REVENUE FRAUDS.

## Indictment for Conspiracy of Wm. Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, and Several Others.

## They are Charged with Obtaining $10,000 on a Threat of Informing Against Revenue Collector Thomas E. Smith.

**Circuit Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit.**

Southern District of New-York, ss.: The Jurors of the United States of America within and for the District and Circuit aforesaid, on their oath present, that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, together with divers other persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, all late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, to cause and procure one Thomas E. Smith, late of the City aforesaid, to be charged on the written complaint and affidavit hereinafter stated and set forth, with the violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864" as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1867, and to apply for, and to cause and procure a warrant to be issued by a Commissioner of the United States, for the arrest and apprehension of said Thomas E. Smith on the charge aforesaid; and that the said Thomas E. Smith, being charged and arrested as aforesaid, the said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being an officer and agent of the United States, and a person having charge of the execution, and having charge of the supervision of the execution of the provisions of said act and of the several acts amending the same, as aforesaid, but having no authority by law to demand, accept, attempt to collect, directly or indirectly, as payment, gift or otherwise, any sum of money or other property of value for the compromise, adjustment or settlement of such charge and complaint, should unlawfully attempt to collect, and should demand, collect, accept and receive of and from the said Thomas E. Smith, without being thereunto expressly authorized by law, a large sum of money and other property of value, for the compromise, adjustment and settlement of the said charge and complaint for the alleged violations of the provisions of said act, and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid. And the jurors aforesaid do further present that in pursuance of such conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement, and to effect the object thereof, the said Jacob Depuy did afterward, to wit: On the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at the City aforesaid, make complaint, and did present his affidavit to John A. Osborn, he, the said John A. Osborn, then and there being a Commissioner of the United States in and for the Southern District of New-York, the said John A. Osborn then and there having lawful authority to take said complaint and to issue a warrant thereon, which complaint and affidavit is in the words and figures following, that is to say:

*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—*Jacob Depuy*, of the City of New-York, being first duly sworn, says as follows: I reside at No. 774 Eighth-avenue; I have been in the secret service of the War Department, and still hold a commission in such service without pay; in this position I necessarily acquired a good deal of information in relation to the Revenue Departments in this City; I was first appointed in the above service in the month of November, in the year 1862, and have so continued until the present time, part of the time being under pay, and since June, 1865, not under pay; shortly after the appointment of Thomas E. Smith as Collector of the Eighth Internal Revenue Collection District of this State, I became satisfied that great frauds were being perpetrated in said district with the connivance of Thomas E. Smith; on several occasions, at my suggestion, officers of the Metropolitan Police force seized different lots of spirits when they were being moved in and through the City contrary to and in violation of the provisions of the Revenue laws; I knew that the spirits so seized were being removed without the payment of the tax due on it; when the spirits was seized it was taken to Collector Smith and immediately released by him, notwithstanding I had furnished the officers seizing with proof that the spirits so being moved, was being moved in violation of the said law; among other officers who seized spirits as I have above stated, I recollect the names of Albert Linebeck, Daniel Smith, Mr. —— Van Houghton, and I think one McCann; failing to accomplish anything by seizing the spirits as above stated, I continued to keep a lookout for the movements in the spirit business; after I had caused several seizures to be made, several distillers came to me and said that they were all right with Collector Smith; that they had fixed it with him, and they would not be disturbed, and held out inducements to me to take any spirits that I caused to be seized to Collector Smith and it would be discharged; one of them agreed to pay and did pay me $25 a week or not making any complaints or causing any seizures to be made; I accepted this sum because I had in vain done everything I could to effect seizures and secure the forfeiture; the names of the distillers above referred to are Rosenberg, of No. 418 West Thirty-eighth-street; he was the rectifier of the establishment I believe; he said to me that he had paid, and agreed to pay Collector Smith $500 a week while he ran the distillery, and he was willing to give me $50 a week if I would make no complaints, and he did give me that sum weekly while running the distillery; when running they turned out forty or fifty barrels a day on which no tax was paid; Newhouse, of the firm of Eickoff & Newhouse, made similar statements to me about having arranged with Collector Smith, and said that he had an illicit still, and that Smith knew it, but would not disturb them; he offered me $1 a barrel on all they turned out if I would not make any complaint; Gropp, of Fleischmann & Gropp, Thirty-ninth-street, near Ninth-avenue, came to me one morning after their distillery had been seized by William Sterritt, Deputy Collector under Smith; he said that he had been down to Collector Smith's and had arranged matters with him; that he had settled with him, paid him, and got the distillery released, and he wanted to arrange with me not to make any complaints; he said that he had given $225 to be given me; he promised to give me $25 a week while they ran; I had not received that sum of $225; I saw Gropp go to Smith's office that morning, having spotted him after the seizure from their distillery to Smith's office and back to Thirty-ninth-street; the above conversation was on Thirty-ninth-street, on his return from Smith's; he was much excited at the time; Gropp & Fleischmann's distillery was not under seizure at this time more than two hours or so; Mike, the man who did the outside business of the distillery No. 9 Abattoir-place, has told me that they had paid Collector Smith money to keep him quiet; I have heard the same thing from several others having distilleries in the district; it is pretty generally understood in the district among the distillers that the moneys from the distilleries went to Smith instead of for the payment of taxes; on the 1st day of May, 1867, I followed a lot of one hundred and seventy-four barrels of spirits from Woolsey's bonded warehouse in Thirty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, in Smith's district; these barrels of spirits were removed ostensibly for shipment to California; they were taken to Williamsburg and the spirits was there taken out, and I saw water running through the hose; the same barrels came back to Woolsey's bonded warehouse; I saw and counted twenty-seven puncheons in which the spirits had been put; I marked two of these puncheons by driving a copper tack in the head or end of the bung stave, and I saw the same two puncheons back in the City in a place in Tenth-avenue; Matthew McConnell, the officer on the beat, went into the bonded warehouse and found water in some of the barrels removed and returned; Eickoff & Newhouse's distillery in Thirty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was seized by or turned over to Collector Smith; the head of the still was taken off and put in the Collector's office; notwithstanding this, and while the distillery was in charge of Smith's keepers, the still was being run principally at night, and during this same period, while the still head was at Smith's, they were paying, as they told me, to Smith his weekly sum, and to me the $1 a barrel which they promised me; I am quite well acquainted with the men in Collector Smith's district who are or have been engaged in distilling and rectifying, and have frequently talked with most of them in relation to Collector Smith's management of his district. It is a notorious fact among persons who are familiar with this business, that the business of the said Collector's office so far as it relates to distilling and rectifying, and collection of revenue on account thereof has been fraudulently conducted, and that Collector Smith has reaped a harvest from his office. All the facts above referred to, occurred within two years last past, or within a year from last May.

11th day of June, 1868. JACOB DEPUY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, A. D., 1868.

JOHN A. OSBORN, United States Commissioner.

And in further pursuance of said conspiracy and agreement, and to effect the object thereof, the said William Fullerton did then and there, on said complaint and affidavit, apply for and obtain a warrant under the hand and seal of the said John A. Osborn, for the arrest of said Thomas E. Smith, which said warrant is in the words and figures following; "The President of the United States of America to the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and to his deputies, or any or either of them: Whereas, complaint on oath hath been made to me, charging that Thomas E. Smith, Collector of United States Internal Revenue for the Eighth Collection District of the State of New-York, did, at divers times, at the Southern District of New-York, within one year from the 1st day of May last past, knowingly and corruptly accept or receive various sums of money as bribes, from a person or persons named in the complaint, contrary to and in violation of the 62d section of the United States Revenue laws, passed June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof.

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded in the name of the President of the United States of America, to apprehend the said Thomas E. Smith, and bring his body forthwith before me, or some other Judge or Justice of the United States, or United States Commissioner, or a Justice of the Peace or other magistrate of the State of New-York, wherever he may be found, that he may then and there be dealt with according to law for the said offence. Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868.

JOHN A. OSBORN,
United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New-York.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, United States District-Attorney.

That afterward, and on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, in pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the object thereof, the said Edward J. Windust, representing himself falsely to be a Deputy Marshal of the United States in and for said Southern District of New-York, arrested said Thomas E. Smith on said warrant and afterward and on the 12th day of June in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, in further pursuance of said conspiracy and to effect the object thereof, the said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being such officer, agent and person as aforesaid did unlawfully demand, accept and attempt to collect, and did collect and receive of and from said Thomas E. Smith, $10,000 in money and other property of great value for the compromise, adjustment and settlement of such charge and complaint for the alleged violation of the provisions of the said act and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid against the peace of the said United States and their dignity and against the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided.

SECOND COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that said Thomas E. Smith having been charged with the violation of the provisions of the act, [the act is here quoted governing the case,] and a warrant for the arrest of the said Thomas E. Smith having been issued on the 12th day of June, 1868, by John A. Osborn, he, the said John A. Osborn, then and there being a United States Commissioner in and for the Southern District of New-York, and duly authorized by law to take said complaint, and to issue such warrant, said William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, together with divers other persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid heretofore, to wit: On the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and corruptly did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together that the said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then being an officer and agent of the United States and a person charged with the execution and with the supervision of the execution of the provisions of said act, and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid, but having no authority to demand, accept, or to attempt to collect directly or indirectly, as payment, or gift, or otherwise, any sum of money or other property of value, for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of any of the provisions of said act, or any of the acts amending the same as aforesaid, should unlawfully and corruptly demand, accept, and attempt to collect of and from said Thomas E. Smith, as payment, $10,000 in money and a large amount of other property of value, in settlement, adjustment, and compromise of the said charge and complaint for the alleged violation of the provisions of said act and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid, then made and pending against the said Thomas E. Smith as aforesaid, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there having no authority in law to demand, accept, or to attempt to collect the same as payment, gift, or otherwise. And the jurors do further present that, in pursuance of such conspiracy, combination, confederacy, and agreement, and to effect the object thereof, said Alfred A. Belknap, afterward, and on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, did demand, accept and attempt to collect of him, the said Thomas E. Smith, the sum of $10,000 in money and other property of value, for the compromise, adjustment and settlement of the said charge and complaint, for the alleged violations of the provisions of said act and of the acts amending the same, as aforesaid, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

THIRD COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, said Jacob Depuy did make his complaint and affidavit in writing, before John A. Osborn, a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court in and for the Southern District of New York, the said John A. Osborn then and having lawful authority to take such complaints, in which affidavit the affiant charged Thomas E. Smith with the violation of the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue, to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," approved June 30, 1864, and as in first count in this that said Thomas E. Smith had theretofore, in violation of the provisions of said act, and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid, unlawfully and corruptly conspired with one Gropp and one Eickhoff, Newhouse and others, to defraud the United States of the tax due on distilled spirits, and did at divers times from May, 1867, to May, 1868, while Collector of Internal Revenue in and for the Eighth Collection District of the State of New-York, knowingly and corruptly accept and receive various sums of money as bribes from a person and persons named in the said complaint and affidavit, and in violation of the 62d section of the United States Revenue laws approved June 30th, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof. That the said John A. Osborn did thereupon issue his warrant, dated the 12th day of June, 1868, under his hand and seal, for the arrest of the said Thomas E. Smith, the said John A. Osborn then and there having lawful authority to issue said warrants, and the jurors do further present that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, together with divers other persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1868, at the City of New-York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did corruptly and unlawfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together, corruptly and by threats and force to obstruct and impede, and to endeavor to obstruct and impede the due administration of justice in the matter of the said complaint made before said Commissioner as aforesaid, and then and there pending against the said Thomas E. Smith, before the said Commissioner in the United States Circuit Court in and for the Southern District of New-York; and in pursuance of such conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement, and to effect the object thereof, the said William Fullerton, Alfred A. Belknap, Jacob Depuy and Edward J. Windust, did conceal and keep from the Attorney for the United States in and for said Southern District of New-York, the fact that complaint had been made and a warrant issued against the said Thomas E. Smith, and then and there prevented the said Attorney from being informed thereof; and they, the said William Fullerton, Alfred A. Belknap, Jacob Depuy and Edward J. Windust did obtain said warrant from said John A. Osborn, and did keep the same from the possession or knowledge of the United States Marshal in and for said Southern District of New-York, and did advise, persuade and induce said Thomas E. Smith to run away and depart from the State of New-York and go to Canada, and out of the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court in and for the Southern District of New-York, and out of the jurisdiction of said Commissioner, and, in consideration of the sum of $10,000, and other property of value to them paid and delivered by said Thomas E. Smith, did promise to and agree with said Thomas E. Smith, to take care of said Thomas E. Smith, and to protect him from the prosecution of said charge, and alleged violations of the laws aforesaid, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

FOURTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that said Alfred A. Belknap, being an officer of the United States, and holding a place of trust and profit, and discharging an official function under and in connection with the Treasury Department of the United States, and being charged as such officer with the investigation of complaints made against persons for violations of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes;" approved June 30, 1864. And complaint having been made against one Thomas E. Smith, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Collection District of the State of New York, charging that said Thomas E. Smith had conspired with other persons to commit an offence against the laws of the United States, and for having as such Collector accepted and received bribes from various persons in violation of the provisions of the 62d section of said act of July 13, 1866; and the said Alfred A. Belknap having undertaken, in pursuance of his duty as such officer, the investigation into the truth of such charges and complaints; and it being the duty of said Alfred A. Belknap, in case the charges and complaints should prove to be well founded, and it should be ascertained that said Thos. E. Smith had been guilty of violations of the provisions of said act, to cause him to be prosecuted therefor, the said Alfred A. Belknap, Wm. Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, together with divers other persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, late of the City and County of New-York, in the District and Circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit: on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did corruptly and unlawfully, conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to cause and procure the said Thomas E. Smith to promise, offer and give a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of $10,000 and other property of value, to the said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being such officer as aforesaid, and being then and there engaged in the investigation of the charge and complaint against the said Thomas E. Smith, as aforesaid, for the violation of the provisions of the act aforesaid, and of the several acts amending the same as aforesaid, with intent to influence the decision and action of the said Alfred A. Belknap touching the charges and complaint, matters and things which had been brought and were then pending before him, the said Alfred A. Belknap, in his official capacity, and in his place of trust and profit, and that said Alfred A. Belknap should then and there accept and receive the same for the purpose aforesaid, and that in pursuance of such conspiracy, combination, confederacy and agreement, and to effect the object thereof the said Thomas E. Smith afterward, and on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, did pay to said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being such officer, and holding a position of trust and profit as aforesaid, with intent to influence his decision and action on the question then and there pending before him as aforesaid, in his official capacity as aforesaid, the sum of $10,000, and other property of value, who did then and there accept and receive the same with the intent and for the purpose aforesaid, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

FIFTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, together with divers other persons, whose names are to the jurors unknown, late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully and corruptly conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to commit an offence against the laws of the United States, that is to say, that one Thomas C. Smith, should promise, offer and give a large sum of money, to wit, $10,000, and other property of value, as a bribe, present and reward to one Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being an officer of the United States, holding a place of profit and trust, and discharging an official function under and in connection with the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States, with intent to influence his decision and action on a certain complaint, matter, cause and thing, which was then pending before said Alfred A. Belknap, as such officer and in his official capacity against the said Thomas E. Smith for an alleged violation of an act entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1867. And that the said Alfred A. Belknap should then and there accept and receive the same with the intent and for the purpose aforesaid; that in pursuance of said conspiracy and agreement, and to effect the object thereof, the said Thomas E. Smith, afterward, to wit, on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the said City of New-York, did promise, offer and give, and did cause and procure to be offered, promised and given to said Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there being such officer as aforesaid, and holding a place of trust and profit, and discharging an official function under and in connection with the Treasury Department of the Government of the United States, with intent to influence his, the said Alfred A. Belknap's, decision and action on the question, matter, cause and thing then pending before him in his official capacity in his place of trust and profit, the sum of $10,000 in money and other property of value. And the said Alfred A. Belknap did then and there accept and receive the same with the intent and for the purpose aforesaid, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

SIXTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust and divers other persons whose names are to the jurors unknown, late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the City of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did unlawfully, knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate and agree together and among themselves to commit a certain other offence against the laws of the United States, to wit: to cause and procure to be given by said Thomas E. Smith certain money, to wit, the sum of $10,000, and certain other property of value, to one Alfred A. Belknap, he, the said Alfred A. Belknap, being then and there a person holding a certain place of trust and profit and discharging a certain official function, under and in connection with the Treasury Department of the United States, to wit, being then and there a special agent of the Treasury Department, duly appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, then and there after the passage of the act of Congress approved July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled an Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1867, then and there with intent to influence the action of him, the said Alfred A. Belknap, on a certain matter which was then pending before him, the said Alfred A. Belknap, in his place of trust and profit as aforesaid, to wit, the examination and investigation by him, the said Alfred A. Belknap, then and there holding such place of trust and profit as aforesaid, and discharging such official function as aforesaid into certain offences alleged to have been committed against the Revenue laws of the United States by him, the said Thomas E. Smith, and that afterward, to wit, on the 12th day of June, in the year 1868, he, the said Daniel C. Birdsall, to effect the object, and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, did receive from the said Thomas E. Smith the said sum of $10,000, and said other property of value, then and there against the peace of said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

SEVENTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, and divers other persons to the jurors unknown, all late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate and agree together to commit a certain offence against the laws of the United States, to wit, to receive certain money, to wit., the sum of $10,000, and certain other property of value, from said Thomas E. Smith, then and there, as a consideration for not informing against certain violations of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866, alleged to have been committed by him, the said Thomas E. Smith; and that he, the said Daniel C. Birdsall, did afterward, to wit, in the year of our Lord, 1868, to effect the object and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, receive the said sum of $10,000, and the other property of value aforesaid, from him, the said Thomas E. Smith, against the peace of the said United States, and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

EIGHTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oath aforesaid, do further present that William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, and divers other persons to the jurors unknown, all late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, at the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did knowingly and willfully combine, conspire, confederate and agree together to commit a certain offence against the laws of the United States, to wit, to receive certain money, to wit, the sum of $10,000, and certain other property of value, from one Thomas E. Smith, then and there, under a threat of informing against certain violations of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866, alleged to have been committed by him, the said Thomas E. Smith, and that he, the said Daniel C. Birdsall did, afterward, to wit, on the 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1868, to effect the object and in pursuance of the said conspiracy, receive the said sum of $10,000 and the other property of value aforesaid, from him, the said Thomas E. Smith, against the peace of the said United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States, in such cases made and provided.

NINTH COUNT.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that complaint having been made and being then lawfully pending before John A. Osborn, he, the said John A. Osborn, then and there being a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the Second Circuit, against said Thomas E. Smith, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Collection District of the State of New-York, for having theretofore and subsequent to the 2d day of March, 1867, unlawfully conspired with other persons to commit an offence against the laws of the United States, and with having as such Collector, and since the 13th day of July, 1866, corruptly accepted and received large sums of money from certain persons as a bribe, with intent to influence his decision and action on certain questions pending before him as such Collector at the time of receiving said sums of money, William Fullerton, Jacob Depuy, Alfred A. Belknap, Daniel C. Birdsall, Edward J. Windust, and divers other persons to the jurors unknown, all late of the City and County of New-York, in the district and circuit aforesaid, at the Southern District of New-York, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, heretofore, to wit, on the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1868, did knowingly and willfully conspire, combine, confederate and agree together to obtain of and from said Thomas E. Smith a large sum of money, to wit, $10,000 and other property of value, under a threat of informing, and as a consideration for not informing against the offences for which said Thomas E. Smith was then and there charged before said John A. Osborn, and against said violations of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, and as further amended by the act of July 13, 1866; and as further amended by the act of March 2, 1867; and that, in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the object thereof, afterward, to wit, on the 12th day of June in the said year 1868, he, the said Daniel C. Birdsall, did receive from the said Thomas E. Smith the said sum of $10,000, and the other property of value aforesaid, then and there, against the peace of the United States and their dignity, and against the form of the statute of the said United States in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

## A Curious Lawsuit—Small Business for Able-Bodied Men.

The Binghamton (N. Y.) *Republican* has the following story: "An extraordinary suit at law, between two prominent men of Broome County, SIMON BIGLER, an extensive farmer and lumberman, and Col. OLIVER C. CROCKER, President of the Agricultural Society of Broome, and one of our most substantial citizens, took place yesterday afternoon in this city. The facts are briefly as follows: For a long time no very cordial feeling has existed between these gentlemen; but a year or two ago a man named NOWLAND, thinking perhaps to make peace, and certainly to make money for Col. CROCKER, by whom he was employed, bargained for the use of some of Mr. BIGLER's land as a 'skidding' ground for logs he was drawing. This bargain was made, it is claimed, during Col. CROCKER's absence, but he assumed it, and BIGLER was to have a fair price. The land was used, and some rails broken, and other damage done. But Mr. BIGLER and Col. CROCKER could not agree as to the price, and no settlement was made. This was the principal bone of contention. Another branch of the suit was far more interesting. It originated in this wise: Col. CROCKER offered a premium of $25 fourteen months ago for the greatest number and best articles that should be exhibited at the Broome County Fair by any one person. Mr. BIGLER saw the notice in the *Republican*, where it had been printed upon authority of Col. CROCKER, but not in his own signature. It called for the 'largest number and greatest variety of articles.' Here was Mr. BIGLER's opportunity. He put a hay rack on his heaviest wagon, and filled it with farming implements of various grades, from a grain drill to a plow clevis, and there were hoes, rakes, chains, &c., to the number of forty-four or more, counting the wagon that carried them. It was claimed against Mr. BIGLER that he had all the old pots and kettles and similar articles from his kitchen; but we believe that assertion has no warrant. At any rate, Col. CROCKER refused to pay the premium, on the ground that he (CROCKER) had more articles in the Fair that Mr. BIGLER, counting his lots of horses, cows, pigs, sheep, apples, potatoes, cheese, &c. However the fact may have been, the premium business created much ill feeling. Mr. BIGLER believed that Mr. CROCKER was fully bound to pay the $25, instead of ignoring his load of tools, &c., and Mr. CROCKER regarded the enterprise of Mr. BIGLER as a sort of insult to him. Of course there was no settlement or any approach to it. The jury retired, and on returning gave a verdict for plaintiff of $13, thus carrying costs, &c., against the defendant. It appears that the jury declined to consider the premium as due Mr. BIGLER. This story would not be complete unless we say that the property of these litigants is worth not far from $200,000; though not belonging in equal proportion to each, and that the suit was conducted with as much feeling and formality as though the entire property were in issue."

# INDIANA.

## The Indiana Democrats and Gen. Grant—A Domestic Political Feud—Blair and His Former Friends—The Election Frauds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

For about a week past the leaders of the Indiana Democracy have been holding anxious consultations in regard to the attitude which they are to assume toward the new Administration. Most of them, especially VOORHEES, NIBLACK, McDONALD, and the other intimate friends and adherents of Senator HENDRICKS, expressed themselves in favor of adopting the most friendly and conciliatory course toward Gen. GRANT, in order to retain, at all events, a part of the lucrative Federal patronage which the Democracy is now enjoying in Indiana; but, at the same time, they uttered fears lest the President elect should prove by far more inaccessible to their cajoleries than the successor of ABRAHAM LINCOLN did. Senator HENDRICKS himself is most sorely puzzled as to the position which he is to take toward Gen. GRANT. He is greatly inclined to prostrate himself before the new Administration; but he gives it very freely as his opinion that Gen. GRANT will receive such advances on the part of the Democracy with considerable coldness, principally, as he thinks, owing to the personal indignities which a very large part of the Democratic Press, and most of the Democratic speakers, during this year's campaign deemed fit to heap on him. To this course, pursued by so many Democratic journals and stump orators, and which Senator HENDRICKS says he discountenanced on all occasions to the best of his power, he ascribes, in great part, the disasters which overtook his party at the October and November elections. In my opinion HENDRICKS and his friends, that is to say, nearly nine-tenths of the influential leaders of the Democracy of Indiana, will not hesitate to make desperate bids for the favor of the President elect. The exceedingly mild and complimentary language which their special organs now use toward Gen. GRANT, and which contrasts strangely with the gross and infamous insults they heaped upon him up to the day of the Presidential election, shows this very plainly, and there are only two considerations which cause them to hesitate somewhat before pretending to patronize Gen. GRANT in the same impudent manner in which they took President JOHNSON under their special protection. One of them is, as I said before, the apprehension that the President elect will not appreciate the sudden and by no means disinterested friendship of the Democratic leaders, and the other is the quarrel now going on in this State between the Hendricks men and the extreme wing of the Democratic Party, headed by DEVLIN, MILLIGAN and others.

A DOMESTIC FEUD.

This quarrel is daily growing more embittered, and the Devlin men will be certain to charge the Hendricks wing of the party with betraying the Democracy by offering their support to Gen. GRANT. They say now, already, that HENDRICKS, VOORHEES & Co. injured the Democracy of Indiana immensely by committing it in 1865 so rashly to the support of ANDREW JOHNSON, and they accuse them of having done so, not because they thought it would promote the interests of their party, but for by far more selfish and sordid purposes. It is difficult to say what will be the result of this interesting quarrel in the bosom of the Indiana Democracy; but everybody looks forward with great interest and suspense to the impending Democratic State Convention, when matters, no doubt, will be brought to a focus.

BLAIR AND PENDLETON.

There is but one point in regard to which the inharmonious Democracy of Indiana is perfectly harmonious, and that is in speaking contemptuously and disrespectfully of their late candidate for the Vice-Presidency, poor FRANK P. BLAIR. Ask one of our Democratic politicians concerning the causes that led to their terrible discomfiture at the recent elections, and he will be certain to utter, first of all, a terrible groan about Gen. BLAIR. It has leaked out since the election, that the Democratic managers at Indianapolis tried very hard during the whole campaign to keep Gen. BLAIR out of the State, and that they had finally to consent to his making a few speeches in Indiana only because he wrote them a very sharp letter, in which he told them he knew the Western people just as well as they did, and would speak in Indiana, no matter whether they liked it or not. Mr. PENDLETON, on the other hand, at first haughtily refused to come to Indiana, and the Democratic managers had to eat a great deal of humble-pie before he consented to deliver a few speeches in this State. They have since then rewarded "Young Greenbacks" by saying very freely that his speeches did the Democratic cause no good whatever. But let the dead bury the dead.

THE CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

In some of our Congressional Districts there is a great deal of bitter recrimination going on between the Republican politicians, in regard to the fact that most of the Republican members of the last and present Congress, who were renominated at the beginning of this year's campaign, ran very considerably behind the State and County tickets of their party. The friends of these Congressmen insist that their majorities were reduced in consequence of the insidious intrigues carried on by their unsuccessful competitors for the nomination, while the latter say that the cause was no other than the great unpopularity of the candidates who succeeded in obtaining a renomination. The truth is that there are too many aspirants for Congressional honors in nearly all Republican districts in this State—any third-rate politician, who can make a tolerable stump speech, being firmly convinced that he, above all others, is the man best fitted to represent his fellow-citizens in the halls of Congress. This fact, coupled with the deplorable system of primary elections, the results of which always leave jealousies and heart-burnings, naturally tends to reduce the majorities of the candidates nominated. Last Spring, moreover, in the heat of the Impeachment excitement, several Congressional nominations were made, which afterwards proved to be lamentably weak and injudicious. Mr. JULIAN had, two years ago, run very far behind his ticket, and, to renominate him when the new apportionment bill had largely reduced the Republican majority in his district, was almost suicidal. He was elected by the skin of his teeth, while there were plenty of other candidates who would have certainly carried the district by nearly 2,000 majority.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

A very careful examination of the subject of the election frauds committed at the October election, shows that not less than between five and six thousand illegal votes were cast in the three Southern Congressional Districts. In the Fourth District, at one small precinct, some two hundred illegal ballots were put into the ballot-box, from which we may infer that frauds committed in that district were no less gigantic than those which helped to swell the Democratic majorities in the first three districts. Matters were nearly as bad in the Fifth District; and, as has been established by careful investigation, still worse in the Sixth District. The whole fraudulent vote cast at the October election in this State cannot fall short of twelve thousand, so that the real majority of the Republican State ticket was not a beggarly thousand, but about the same as at the October election in 1866. The new Legislature will have to apply the necessary remedies to prevent a repetition of these outrages; and the majority in both branches of our General Assembly will not allow itself to be frightened by the blustering threats of the Democratic politicians, who say that the minority will bolt in case the majority should attempt to make the provisions of the Registry law more stringent.

W. C.

# CANADA.

## The Question of Dual Representation—Educational Matters—The Old and the New Governors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Friday, Nov. 20, 1868.

The Legislature has not been idle during the past week, as two lively debates fully attest. The first question of importance that came up was that of the college located in this city, and known as Upper Canada College. The institution was founded and endowed out of fund originally set apart by the Crown for the maintenance of grammar schools, and now it is sought to effect a disendowment, with the object of diverting the funds to the use of the grammar schools. Petitions for that purpose have been numerously signed, and last Monday a member moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the matter and report to the House. The motion was strongly opposed by the Government and several independent members, on the ground that the institution was a benefit to the country. The discussion drew out such men as Mr. CAMERON and Mr. CUMBERLAND, and they were followed by others of scarcely less importance as parliamentary debaters. The Attorney-General had evidently calculated his chances, for he proposed an amendment, which the author of the original motion was shrewd enough to see would be carried, and he withdrew it to let the amendment pass, which was to the effect that the petitions in favor of disendowment should be referred to a committee previously appointed to inquire into the common and grammar school systems. The debate was interesting and quite spirited.

DUAL REPRESENTATION SETTLED.

The most important debate, however, was the one of Tuesday night, on the question of dual representation. The subject had frequently been under discussion, but did not take a tangible shape until the night in question, when Mr. McKELLAR, leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill to secure the independence of the Legislature, that the report of the Committee be referred back, with instructions to amend the same by extending the prohibition to members of the House of Commons taking seats in the Legislature. A warm debate ensued, led off by the Attorney-General, who argued strongly in favor of the dual principal, and closed by moving an amendment to the amendment, to the effect that in the opinion of the House, it was premature to deprive the people of Ontario of choosing the same person to represent them in the Legislature and the Commons. Some members argued for dual representation, on the ground that it was best to leave the matter to the constituencies to decide at the next general election. The debate was pretty much a repetition of the views so often expressed upon the question, and more than one member spoke against the principle and voted to sustain it. The division was not so close as had been expected, the vote being 42 for and 31 against dual representation. The question may now be considered fairly settled. The reading of the bill introduced by the Government for the independence of the Legislature, will come up this evening. It ought certainly to have included a prohibition against members of the Commons and of the Dominion Government taking seats in the Legislature. It is not a little strange that Mr. BLAKE, who is one of the strongest opponents of dual representation, should retain a seat in both Parliaments. The other members holding seats in both, are the Attorney-General, Hon. JOHN CARLING, Hon. E. B. WOOD, and Mr. FERGUSSON.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

Attention is just now being directed to the subject of education in such a manner as to lead to the belief that some important change will ere long be made. It has been suggested that the Government should assume the entire responsibility in the matter of education, and the Government is known to be considering a measure with the object in view. At present, and for many years back, there has been no kind of responsibility. The chief Superintendent of Education did pretty much as he liked, and altered the system to suit himself. There can be no question that we have the best system in the world, so far as it goes, for it combines whatever is good in the American and Prussian systems. Still there are serious defects in it, and notwithstanding repeated amendments, it is found to be far from satisfactory. The chances are that a Bureau of Education may be established, with a Ministerial head, and in that case the chief, who has so long been pensioned upon the country for his defence of a Governor-General against his advisers, may not be required.

MR. CAMERON AND THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Attorney-General does not appear desirous of backing up his colleague, the Provincial Secretary, in the matter of defending WHALEN and others, charged with serious crimes; for the other night he informed the House that the Government had decided not to permit any of its members in future to do what Mr. CAMERON had done. This must have been rather galling to the honorable after taking the trouble to defend himself against the attacks of the Opposition. Of course, there could be no successful defence of such a course, and the Attorney-General did right to disavow it on the part of his Cabinet. It would have been better if he had remonstrated with Mr. CAMERON at the time he undertook to defend WHALEN.

THE OLD AND THE NEW GOVERNORS.

Lord MONCK has departed and left as a legacy an address to the militia of the country, in which he advises them to stand true to the institutions under which they live. He has left with the respects of many, but the French Canadians do not speak kindly of him; for they do not like the idea of his making particular allusion to Ontario in his farewell address when he was waited upon by the deputation. His Excellency is accused of never doing anything to win the kindness and esteem of the French population, which is undoubtedly true; and the same thing may be said by all other nationalities, for he was particularly careful not to be identified with any. He has gone, and the French Canadians might spare their hatred, for it can accomplish nothing now. It is evident that they have all along been opposed to Lord MONCK, although they said nothing. Sir JOHN YOUNG is expected next week, and some of his country men are foolish enough to talk of giving a special demonstration; perhaps they will be tired of him soon enough. But it is always the way, when a new Governor arrives he is lauded without stint, and the very people who are the most sycophantic, are the first to denounce him. It may not be so with our new Governor, who may possibly be an exception to the rule. We will see by and by.

THE MINERAL LAND POLICY.

Mr. Commissioner of Crown Lands RICHARDS took the Legislature somewhat by surprise yesterday, or, at all events, a section of the members, by giving notice of a series of resolutions he intends to move with reference to the mineral lands. The resolutions were received with cheers from all parts of the House, and the leader of the Opposition expressed the satisfaction of his party with the liberal provisions contained in them. They are as follows:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House all royalties, taxes or duties which by any patents heretofore issued are received or made payable upon or in respect of the ores or minerals extracted from their land, granted by such patents and situate within the Province, should be repealed and abandoned, and that such lands, ores and minerals should be henceforth exempt from every royalty, tax or duty.

*Resolved*, That the proprietors of all private lands heretofore granted by the Crown, situate within the Province, and their assigns should, as against Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, have the right to mine for gold and silver upon such lands for their own benefit and advantage.

*Resolved*, That it is expedient that the unoccupied Crown Lands of the Province should be declared free and open to exploration for mines and minerals, and that persons should, under proper regulations, be allowed to mine upon such lands for their own benefit and advantage, free from any charge or royalty.

TWO YOUNG LADIES NEARLY SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS.—Two young ladies, SARAH and ELIZA, daughters of IRA STOW, Esq., residing on Cox-street, in this City, narrowly escaped suffocation last Thursday night, caused by the inhalation of coal gas. It appears that during the evening some member of the family had removed the covers of the cooking-stove and neglected to replace them, and the fact not being observed the family retired at the usual hour. The young ladies occupied a room adjoining the kitchen, and as was their usual custom, left the doors between the rooms standing open. About 2 o'clock, SARAH awoke, greatly oppressed and hardly able to breathe, so dense was the fumes from the burning coal. Her first apprehension was that burglars had entered the house and administered chloroform. She felt in the bed for her sister, but she was not there; becoming alarmed she sprang from the bed, ran into the kitchen, and thence into the wood-house—the door of which she found open—where she discovered her sister lying prostrate and unconscious upon the floor. SARAH immediately aroused the family, who came to the rescue, and after a few moments succeeded in restoring the young lady to consciousness, and she is now considered out of danger.—*Binghamton Republican, Nov. 20.*

CLEVER RUSE OF A BOSTON STOREKEEPER—THE "MOURNING" DODGE.—Some months since a young man opened a dry and fancy goods store in a small frame building on Winnisimmett-street, Chelsea. He had on hand a quantity of hoop skirts and other minor articles used for ladies' wearing apparel, and did a small business in his line of trade. On Monday last a large piece of mourning crape was found tied to the door of the store and the shutters closed. This caused inquiries if the proprieter was dead, or was there a death in the family; but no person could give the desired information. The crape remained on the door until Wednesday, when it was discovered that the proprietor had been inside all the time—not dead, but packing up his stock in trade—and on Tuesday night the store was "cleaned out" entirely, a team taking the stock out of the rear part of the store, the proprietor with his wife and furniture leaving for parts unknown, the crape still hanging out as a mourning sign to one person in Boston, who is out to the amount of $1,000. Other parties in Boston are no doubt sufferers also. It is said that the young man hailed from the vicinity of Townsend, Maine, but has probably gone West or to Canada.—*Boston Herald, Nov. 21.*

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## ANOTHER WALL-ST. SWINDLE.

**A Wall-street Broker Absconds with $15,000 Worth of Bonds Paid for with a Worthless Check.**

Considerable stir was occasioned yesterday afternoon, in Wall-street, in consequence of the alleged singular and fraudulent conduct of one of the brokers in that street, by whom, it was stated, $15,000 worth of United States bonds had been obtained without any proper return. It appears that the firm of TEMPLE & MARSH were doing business as brokers, at No. 9 Wall-street, for some time, but they were compelled, it is alleged, to suspend on the 20th inst., in consequence of loss in sundry heavy transactions in that financial maelstrom known on the street as "Erie." The firm was at the same time dissolved, though no publication of the fact was made.

Yesterday morning the junior member of the firm, J. AUGUSTUS MARSH, appeared in the street as usual, and finally called upon Messrs. HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS, brokers, at No. 38 Wall-street, and purchased from them $15,000 worth of United States coupon bonds, of the issue of 1867, giving in payment therefor a check on the Bank of the Commonwealth for the sum of $16,500 and signed TEMPLE & MARSH. The selling firm, HEISER'S SONS, knew nothing of the dissolution of the firm at that time, and accepted the check in perfect good faith, Mr. MARSH having frequently dealt with them in an upright manner. Soon after MARSH'S departure with the bonds in his possession, the check was in due form presented at the Bank for payment, where it was rejected as worthless as there were no funds to meet it. The fact of the dissolution of partnership between TEMPLE & MARSH was then for the first time ascertained by the Messrs. HEISERS, and though they made search for MARSH he was not to be found, so recourse was had to the detectives. So far even the Police have failed to overhaul the alleged swindler, and the victimized firm will probably have to put up with their loss with as much grace as possible.

It is said, by those who ought to know, that Mr. TEMPLE is in no way responsible or connected with this audacious fraud, he being a young man of ability and probity. Indeed one of the reasons assigned by him for the dissolution of partnership, was because he knew or suspected that MARSH was dealing in an underhand way. It has also been ascertained that MARSH removed all of his personal property from the office on Saturday night, and it is surmised that he was even then contemplating his last stroke of business in Wall-street and preparing for flight. Such are the facts in this singular case, as gathered from those concerned, and it affords another illustration of how they sometimes do business in Wall-street.

**Trial of Margaret Welch.**

This morning Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, the indefatigable counsel for MARGARET WELCH, the alleged murderess of Policeman McCHESNEY, will move for her discharge, on the ground that she has remained in prison during more than two terms of the Court without trial. It may be recollected that MARGARET was convicted in December last of murder in the second degree, and was thereupon sentenced to serve during the remainder of her life in the State Prison at Sing Sing. After remaining there about six months she was remanded to the Tombs for another trial, the Court of Appeals so ordering, after a review of the proceedings in General Sessions, where she was convicted. The authorities evince a determination to press the second trial, which must take place in the same Court in which the former conviction ensued, and in the course of events must come before either Recorder HACKETT or the City Judge elect, Mr. BEDFORD. This the prisoner feels would be an act of unfairness to her, as the Recorder is unfriendly toward her, and Mr. BEDFORD conducted the prosecution before. There are many who believe that this unfortunate woman committed homicide purely in self-defence, while being cruelly beaten by the deceased, and that she has, therefore, suffered already enough to satisfy the law. It is probable that the motion to discharge will be allowed.

**Board of Aldermen.**

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

There being but nine members present, the only business transacted was to amend all resolutions relating to the laying of Belgian pavement, by inserting a clause including the laying of crosswalks.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next.

# POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCES.

JAMES G. PLATT, who says he is a clerk, 34 years of age, was yesterday arrested on a warrant issued on an affidavit made on the 14th of August last. In this document it is stated that PLATT had gone to the store of ALLING & LACEY, No. 171 Sixth-avenue, and given a check for $100, drawn by WM. C. BAXTER, on the Chatham National Bank, in payment of a bill of $44, he receiving the difference in money. When the check was presented at the Bank it was found to be worthless, for the reason that BAXTER had no funds on deposit to meet it. PLATT was also arraigned on a charge made by FRANK B. PHILLIPS, No. 123 Eighth-avenue, who states that PLATT called on him, and, representing himself as the agent of the North American Insurance Company, had obtained from him $25 as premium on an insurance policy for $2,500. PHILLIPS subsequently discovered, and proved by the affidavit of the President, that PLATT was not an agent of the Company, and never had been. PLATT answered not guilty to both of these complaints, and gave bail in $300 to appear at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

The apparently interminable search for the facts as to the shooting by the Deputy Sheriffs at the Broadway Theatre, in August last, was again resumed yesterday. The counsel for the defence called EDWARD W. SPARHAWK and THOMAS QUINN as witnesses, and they were examined at great length. In narrating the events occurring in the theatre they agreed precisely with the prior witnesses for the defendants, thus furnishing cumulative evidence tending to exonerate the Deputy Sheriffs from the charge of entering the theatre unnecessarily, and of using fire-arms without sufficient provocation or excuse. It appeared from the testimony of SPARHAWK, who at the time as an employe of W. A. LLOYD, lessee of the New-York Theatre, that he was in company with Deputy Sheriff HICKEY during the afternoon prior to the affray when search was made for HARKINS at his residence, and at all his usual resorts in the City, and it was only upon the failure of these attempts to serve the warrant in the afternoon that HARKINS was sought for at the theatre in the evening.

The examination will be again resumed on Friday next, and it is promised that it shall then be concluded.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MERCER-STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—The following are the losses and insurances in the Mercer-street fire, which occurred on Sunday night, as far as they could be ascertained: HORACE V. SIGLER, looking-glass and frame maker, who occupied the first and second floors of No. 91, and the second floor of No. 89, estimates his loss at $20,000; insured in the Etna, of Hartford, for $1,500, Commonwealth for $1,000 and the Firemen's Fund for $2,500. JOHN P. SETZER, packing-box maker, in the basement of No. 91, sustained a loss of $12,000; insured for $1,000 in the Hope, of Providence, $1,500 in the United States, of Baltimore, $1,000 in the Norwich, of Connecticut, and $1,500 in the Albany City. WOLF & MORSE, of the third floor, sustained a loss of $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Narragansett and $600 in the Niagara Companies. The fourth floor was occupied by GEORGE W. FERGUSON, oval frame maker, and his loss is $5,000; partially insured, but declined to give the list of companies, though it was ascertained that he held a policy for $1,500 in the Monumental, of Baltimore HOLSTEIN & ZIMMERMAN, cabinetmakers, lost $6000; insured for $1,000 in the St. Nicholas and $1,000 in the Protective, of Philadelphia. The building was owned by C. P. RICHARDS; loss $40,000; partially insured.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the Mercer-street fire, published yesterday, the Globe Fire Insurance Company is set down among the losers. We are informed by the Company that they had no risk on any part of the premises destroyed, and therefore sustain no loss by the fire. As the fire was still raging at midnight, the difficulty of avoiding an error of this kind will be readily recognized. The sources of information are not always thoroughly reliable, and there is not time for investigation.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The Board of Coroners were yesterday notified that HENRY LEHN, a German, had died suddenly at No. 152 East Fourth-street, as also JAMES O'BRIEN, of No. 46 Watts-street. The death of the infant child of BRIDGET HEDEGAN, at No. 106 Cherry-street, rear, was also reported. Inquests were held and the deaths ascertained to be from natural causes.

THE JEFFERDS MURDER.—Yesterday morning the November Term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westchester County was convened at White Plains. The presiding Judge decreed that the trials of BRICKLEY and WHITTINGTON, for the murder of CHAS. M. JEFFERDS, at Sing Sing, should commence on Wednesday morning, the 21 proximo, without failure.

ACCIDENTS.—GEORGE WISE was run over yesterday by car No. 13, of the Eighth-avenue line, and had a leg nearly cut off. He was removed to the Mount Sinai Hospital....MICHAEL FITZGERALD fell off an embankment in Rose-street and sustained such severe injuries that he was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

READINGS BY MR. VANDENHOFF.—Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF will read before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock this evening.

# BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAYING OF A CHURCH CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the new edifice of the North Reformed Church, Gowanus, was laid yesterday afternoon, in Twelfth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, in presence of a large congregation. The new building will be of the Romanesque style of architecture, and will be fifty-four feet in width by eighty-five feet in depth. The walls will be of Philadelphia brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The second floor will be occupied for school and lecture rooms. The auditorium will be elevated from the street the height of the lecture-room. The roof will be peaked, and covered with slate. The cost will be $45,000, and the building will be completed about the middle of June next. Rev. Mr. HUBBELL opened the services yesterday with prayer. Rev. N. P. PIERCE, pastor of the church, read an historical narrative of the rise and progress of the Church, and announced the contents of the box which was put in the cavity of the stone. The corner-stone was then laid in due form by Mr. G. G. BERGEN. Addresses were then made by Mr. SILAS B. DUTCHER and other gentlemen. The elders of the church are Garret G. Bergen, R. C. Bell, G. C. Adams and Peter Rouget; and the deacons are Garret P. Bergen, S. P. Dutcher, R. L. Brower and W. Bisley.

FIRE IN HICKS-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of JACOB HART, No. 11 Hicks-street, which resulted in the destruction of the buildings Nos. 7 and 9 adjacent. How the fire occurred is a mystery, as the shop was locked up at the time, and no fire in stove or otherwise had been in use. A. D. THOMPSON occupied the lower story as a paint shop. The building was a frame one and was soon demolished. Mr. HART'S loss upon building and stock is estimated at $5,000; insured in the Phœnix Company for $2,300, and in the Hamilton, of New-York, for $500. Mr. THOMPSON'S loss is $500. The buildings Nos. 7 and 9 were owned by E. J. TUMMEL. No. 7 was occupied by JAMES MASTERS, saddle and harness maker, and J. R. RODES, mason. No. 9 was occupied by Dr. STEWART, dentist, and others. The loss of Mr. TUMMEL, in the two buildings, is about $10,000. Considerable damage was also done in the rear of the buildings Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Fulton-street, but the extent of the loss has not transpired. Mrs. KEEN, who resided on one of the upper floors of No. 62, while busy removing furniture, had her pocket picked of $11. The new building of the Bethel Mission was slightly damaged, the cornice having caught fire, but it was soon extinguished.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. A communication was received from the Mayor, in which he set forth that he should resist so far as the law would justify him, all efforts to have the Nicolson pavement laid in Fort Greene-place. In another communication he asked for the reconsideration of the resolutions providing for the increase of street lamps, until the ordinance relative to that matter had been matured and adopted. The communications were ordered on file. A resolution was adopted directing that the State Legislature be requested to change the city charter, so that the street lamps be made chargeable to the wards respectively. The property-owners on Park-avenue sent in a petition remonstrating against the mode of assessment for the work of opening that avenue from Bridge-street to Broadway. The Law Committee reported that there were no funds applicable to the case of Mrs. McGEE whose house was swamped recently by a freshet, and that money for such a purpose could only be obtained upon a verdict of a jury against the city.

STABBING AFFRAY IN NAVY-STREET.—Yesterday afternoon the interesting neighborhood of Navy and Johnson streets was the scene of one of those singular excitements peculiar to the Irish residents of the locality. PATRICK WARD and EDWARD DOLAN got into a drunken quarrel, then a fight. Then a number of women joined in the misunderstanding. DOLAN threw WARD down and fell on the top of him. It was at this humiliating moment, on the part of WARD, that DOLAN was stabbed in the neck in two places. Next, the belligerents were arrested and taken before Justice RILEY, who held them to bail, in the sum of $300 each, to keep the peace.

A FEMALE SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Detective FROST yesterday arrested CATHARINE COCHRANE, an old thief, on the charge of stealing a piece of merino from the dry-goods store of S. WESCHLER, in Myrtle-avenue. She was taken before Justice RILEY and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths recorded in Brooklyn last week was 131, being a decrease of ten from the number reported in the previous week. Of the whole number thirty-nine were in their first year.

# NEW-JERSEY.

DARING BURGLARY.—A daring burglary was committed in Sussex-street, Jersey City, on Sunday night last. About 10:15 the servant in the house No. 10, while going up stairs, saw two men searching the premises. She immediately came down stairs and gave information to a gentleman visitor who was in the house at the time. He at once adopted measures to entrap the burglars. After placing three ladies as guards in various portions of the house, he went for an officer and at last succeeded in finding one near the Police Station. Both went to the house in Sussex-street, but the officer positively refused to enter because he had no revolver with him. He rapped for assistance, and his raps being heard by the burglars caused them to beat a precipitate retreat, which they did by the attic ladder and out of the skylight, thus baffling the fair guards so placed as to prevent their coming down stairs. "Assistance" came, and the two Boys in Blue entered the house; but they arrived too late, and only to find that the parties they were in search of had gone in another direction, and taken with them a large quantity of stolen property. The neighborhood was aroused, and shots were actually fired at one another by several of the half-sleepy occupants, who imagined those peeping out of the windows opposite were the parties sought for. It is supposed the burglars escaped from the roof by a water-spout. The stolen property consisted of a large number of valuable dresses, jewelry, &c., and no clue has yet been obtained as to their recovery.

SHOT AT BY POLICEMEN—NARROW ESCAPES.—On Saturday night a clerk in a drug store, while wending his way homeward, through Jersey City, espied a man some distance off, who shouted at and ran toward him. The clerk, believing the man was on thievish thoughts intent, ran off. The cry of "thief" was raised, and a policeman gave chase after the young disciple of Esculapius. The policeman cried "Halt!" rapped for assistance, and then fired a shot at the runaway, who, however, fortunately escaped. Officers then went searching through the various adjoining localities, and, two of them meeting in a house, one of them fired a shot at the other, Officer RYAN mistaking the policeman for a burglar. RYAN narrowly escaped unhurt. Other shooting escapades that night are spoken of, but cannot be relied on.

LARCENY.—FREDERICK WOLGE, an individual well known the Police, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday morning, by Officer THOMAS ROBINSON, on suspicion of having stolen a bag of coal found in his possession. On being questioned by the officer as to where he had got the coal, he remarked that it was picked off the streets; but when the same question was put to him by Recorder POPE, the answer given was that he had bought it from an Englishman. Where that person lived the prisoner could not tell. The Judge sent the case for trial. Only a short time before the prisoner had been committed on a charge of having stolen a quantity of beef, an ax and some other articles.

BREVITIES.—Dr. MATTISON, of Jersey City, is dangerously ill....PHILIP CROW, arrested a few days ago in Jersey City, on a charge of having stolen $8,000 in bonds, has been handed over to the Cincinnati Police authorities....A gentleman was robbed of $320 Saturday night at the New-Jersey Railroad depot....Some burglars entered the lumber houses of the Messrs. GARDINER, Hoboken, on Sunday morning, and carried away some worthless papers....A Republican Association intends to establish a reading room in Orange....Orange is to be favored with increased traveling facilities by the connection of several railroads adjoining it.

UNIFORM FOR LETTER CARRIERS.—The letter carriers of Jersey City have a new uniform, which consists of a gray sack coat, gray pants with black stripe, and gray cap. On the cap will be the number of the district in which the carrier delivers the letters.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.—The Hudson County Court of Common Pleas was held yesterday, Judge RANDOLPH presiding. A girl named MARY JOHNSON was arraigned for the larceny of a pen and other articles, valued at $12, but the case against her being insufficient and incomplete, she was discharged until next term of Court on giving bail of $300 to ap-

pear. A lad named CHARLES BENOITON, charged with the larceny of a dozen brooms from JOHN PIPER, pleaded guilty and was discharged, on giving bail to appear when wanted.

ARREST OF A JUSTICE OF PEACE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—THOS. W. MAIRES, a Justice of the Peace, of Hudson City, was arrested yesterday for having appropriated to his own use the sum of $60, the property of THOS. MCGINNIS, who, when committed to jail, left the amount in charge of MAIRES.

ROBBERY.—A few days since two boys succeeded in robbing the money drawer of S. A. CHAZOTTE, corner of Newark-avenue and Warren-street, Jersey City. While one kept the boy in attendance busily engaged, the other succeeded in robbing the till.

WARD ELECTION.—JAMES SILVER, who volunteered as a private soldier, and served with the "Boys in Blue," is the Republican candidate for the Aldermanship of the Fifth Ward, Jersey City, vacant by the retirement of Alderman CASSIDY.

SENTENCED.—At the Special Sessions held in Newark yesterday, NORWOOD HATFIELD was ordered a year in the State Prison for highway robbery, and GEORGE LANGHARDT was sentenced to three years in the State Prison for grand larceny.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Mr. E. C. PAGE was arrested at Elizabeth on Saturday, charged by A. B. KAYE with having attempted to defraud his former employers out of $550, which he collected. PAGE says he has the receipts of the firm for the money.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A youth named JOHN MORGAN, residing at No. 7 New-street, Newark, was accidentally shot at Snake Hill on Saturday by the son of a Dr. GILBERT, while both were out shooting.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

*Held by Ingraham, Mullier and J. F. Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

*Enumerated Motions.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 160—Burke et al. vs. Valentine et al. | 181—Bach et al. vs. Foote et al. |
| 170—Sherwood vs. Lane et al. | 182—Sturgis et al. vs. Spofford. |
| 171—McIntyre, Ex'x., vs. Fitch. | 183—Libby vs. Rosekrans et al. |
| 172—Luke vs. Close et al. | 183½—Preferred—Huff vs. McGurk. |
| 173—Luke vs. Kilson et al. | 184—Waylor vs. Kelly. |
| 175—Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. Ross, impleaded. | 185—Douglass vs. Mayer. |
| 176—Cahill et al. vs. Courtlandt et al. | 186—Marshall vs. Stirling. |
| 178—Witte vs. Uiricha. | 187—Kelsey vs. Nor. Light Oil Co. |
| 179—Haviland et al. vs. Mayor et al. | 188—Floto vs. Osgood et al. |
| 180—B. River National Bank vs. Steinreich. | 189—Foley (by guardian) vs. McDonald et al. |

During the remainder of the term the Court will open at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.*

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 33—Brett et al. vs. Van Arsdale et al. | 252—Henry, Ex'x., vs. People. |
| 205—Middlefield F. and B'ld'g Stone Co. vs. Dayton et al. | 254—Van Riper vs. Reed. |
| | 342—Crummy vs. Hogan, impleaded. |
| | 112—Clark vs. Smith, Ex'r. |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of calendar at 12 M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 42—Leonard vs. Leonard. | 87—Melchers vs. Reed. |
| 50— —— vs. ——. | 95—Fowler vs. Lowenstein. |
| 53—Beroloizheimer vs. Cogswell. | 98—Mollenhauer vs. Mollenhauer. |
| 60—Heath vs. Bank of Carolina. | 108—Young vs. Chapin et al. |
| 67—Withers vs. Richardson. | 112— —— vs. ——. |
| 73—Barrett vs. Howell. | 122— —— vs. ——. |
| 76—Kingsland vs. Boyle. | 126— —— vs. ——. |
| 77—Elmendorf vs. Savage. | 129— —— vs. ——. |
| 79—Otard vs. Wood. | 131— —— vs. ——. |
| 81—Vandewater vs. Rec's of Col. M. I. Co. | 133— —— vs. ——. |
| | 135— —— vs. ——. |

Call No. 138.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 4416—Atlantic Dock Co. vs. the Mayor et al. | 1497—Brose vs. Blatchford. |
| 1469—Bailey et al. vs. Hudson R. R. R. Co. | 1499—Stenton vs. Bayley et al. |
| 1129—Wagnon vs. Eneas. | 1501—Clark vs. Leland. |
| 1297—Wocssohn vs. Kuphal. | 1507—Samuel vs. Goldbach. |
| 1337—Dewison vs. Kanges et al. | 1509—Blun et al. vs. Scheffaner. |
| 1463—O'Brien vs. Wannemacher. | 1515—August vs. Lombard. |
| 1485—Fraser et al vs. Berace. | 1517—Edwards vs. Busteed. |
| 1487—Pumfelly vs. Santa Rita Co. | 1519—Cawood vs. Conklin et al. |
| 1489—Osgood et al. vs. Lippmann. | 1521—Sloat vs. Conklin et al. |
| 1495—Hanson vs. Knight. | 1523—The People ex rel. Damall vs. Board of Insp. of Regis. et al. |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 267—Reilly, Adm'r., vs. Banks. | 433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard. |
| 275—Tallman vs. Murray. | 299—Eagleson vs. Matthews. |
| 355—Stechler vs. Callaghan. | 65—Rankin vs. Van Loon. |
| 369—Solomon, by G'd'n, vs. C. P., N. & E. R. R. R. Co. | 423—Frayne vs. Beatty. |
| 312—O'Connel vs. Lane. | 163—McColl et al. vs. Sun Mut. Ins. Co. |
| 313—Gast vs. Nathan. | 159—Wiggins vs. Baker. |
| 389—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al. | 421—Lampson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff. |
| 369—Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co. | |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 232—Fowler vs. Burnham. | 224—Tolano vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co. |
| 426—Thomann, by Gd'n, vs. George and wife. | 578—Chapman vs. Fyfe. |
| 502—Mayhew vs. Novelty Iron Works. | 508—Bierman vs. Lalor. |
| 754—Paddon vs. Union Ferry Company. | 236—Canff vs. Von Hope. |
| 560—Barnes vs. Eagleson. | 462—Sheppard vs. Brooks. |
| 504—Burns vs. Second-av. Railroad Company. | 566—Toledo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. vs. McAuliffe. |
| 382—Lembke, by Guardian, vs. Dinsmore, Pres. | 598—McAuliffe vs. Utter, et al. |
| | 600—Hatch et al., vs. Challis. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 192—Kennedy vs. Reed. | 199—Darrow et al. vs. Brough |
| 193—Schatterly vs. Gardiner. | 63—Hammond vs. Cropsey. |
| 194—Hidden vs. Little. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Before Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| ——Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Peters. | 918—Jardine vs. Moore. |
| ——Remington et al. vs. Simmons. | 925—Flynn vs. Hatton. |
| ——Wiel vs. Jacoby. | 927—Brehm vs. Luqueer. |
| 806½—Batcheldor vs. Longham. | 929—Pierce vs. Ingam. |
| 826—K'auber vs. The Cong. B. O. R. | 931—Mendon vs. Snowdon. |
| ——Gorsh vs. Runk. | 935—Deveehard vs. Umer. |
| 807—Palmer vs. Kelly. | 936—Brown vs. Corning. |
| 843—Moynah vs. Moore. | 937—Conoklin vs. Corning. |
| 844—Same vs. Same. | 940—Evilly vs. Place. |
| 906—Cipperly vs. Feeney. | 942—Beach vs. Link. |
| 911—Schmidt vs. Ham. | 944—Klein vs. Levins. |
| 912—Hanson vs. Stanfield. | 945—Button vs. Moxheim. |
| 917—Dainn vs. Post. | 947—Londen vs. Colt. |
| | 950—Shields vs. Bass. |
| | 951—Solomon vs. Sallinger. |
| | 952—Hogan vs. Alexander. |
| | 957—Kaiser vs. Lippman. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

*Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Case on before a jury.
Equity Calendar finished.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

COLLISION ON HUDSON RIVER—PASSENGER BOAT AND TOW-BOAT—SPEED—APPEAL PAPERS.

*J. W. Hancox, Owner of the Steamboat Rip Van Winkle, vs. The Steamboat Syracuse.*—This was an appeal by the owners of the *Syracuse* from a decree made by Judge Shipman in the District Court, holding her liable for the damages caused by a collision with the passenger steamer *Rip Van Winkle.*

NELSON, C. J.—The collision in this case occurred on the Hudson River on the morning of the 16th May, 1866, between 1 and 2 o'clock, opposite the buoy situated on the west bank of what is called Percy's Reach, near the City of Hudson, between a tow of the steamer *Syracuse* and the *Rip Van Winkle.* The *Syracuse* was descending this reach of the river on the west side, with two tows lashed to her sides; the *Rip Van Winkle* was ascending on her usual trip from New-York to Troy. This vessel came up on the west side to a point called Brandow's Hollow, the usual place for taking a sheer to the eastern side; and seeing ahead of her the lights of several vessels in the river, on both shores, one whistle was blown to indicate that she intended to pass the vessels on the west side to the right, which was answered by the *Syracuse,* and also by the *Joe Johnson,* another steamer, with several tows, descending ahead of the *Syracuse;* and after blowing the whistle and receiving the response, she immediately took a course diagonally across the river toward the eastern shore, and while on this course across the river, encountered the barge on the larboard side of the *Syracuse,* resulting in serious damage to the *Rip Van Winkle.* The libel places the fault of the *Syracuse* exclusively on the fact that the course of the *Rip Van Winkle* was such that there was abundant room left in the channel, between her and the west shore, for the *Syracuse* with her two tows to have passed down safely; but that she altered her course by a sudden sheer into the river, and thereby caused the collision. We have looked into the proofs on this point with some care, and after studying the facts, are compelled to the conclusion that the libelant has failed to sustain this position. The proofs show that the *Joe Johnson,* which was ahead of the *Syracuse,* had a long hawser tow; and that before the *Rip Van Winkle* blew her whistle to pass to the right, and was answered by the *Syracuse,* she, the *Syracuse,* had passed this hawser tow on the east, and had lapped some few feet on the tug, or steamer, and was some fifteen or twenty feet to the east of her in the channel; and we have the testimony of Lansing, Captain of the *Syracuse,* Marshall, the pilot, Drake, the engineer, and Coon, on one of the tows of the *Syracuse,* that immediately on hearing the whistle of the *Rip Van Winkle,* and answering it, the bells of the *Syracuse* were rung to slow, and to stop, which were instantly obeyed, and the vessel checked in her course; and all agree that the stopping the vessel had the effect to turn her head to the west, for the reason that the barge on her larboard side was much heavier laden and drew a greater depth of water than the one on her starboard. This not only repels the idea of a sheer into the *Rip Van Winkle,* but was the best movement she could make. It is also a fact, not in dispute, that if the above view of the case is maintainable, there was abundance of room in the channel for the *Rip Van Winkle* to have passed in safety; and, therefore, she must have been nearer the west shore than she supposed. Besides this evidence that the *Syracuse* did not make the sheer into the river as charged, the proofs show that the *Rip Van Winkle* was clearly in fault in keeping up her high rate of speed while crossing the river at this reach, in the midst of the vessels which at this time occupied it. There were two tugs with tows on the western side, and one nearly opposite on the eastern. The morning was somewhat dark, with occasional starlight and one of the pilots on board the *Rip Van Winkle,* when he first saw the lights, says it appeared as if the river was filled with vessels, and they became the subject of conversation between him and the other pilot. And yet the pilot in charge of the navigation of the vessel admits that he did not slacken his speed, but crossed among these vessels at his usual rate. That rate was seventeen miles the hour. We cannot avoid referring to the confused and painfully tedious mode of taking the evidence by questions and answers in this case, and not by way of narrative. The folio has been fourfold what it would otherwise have been, and the surplus is worse than useless. We trust that this most inconvenient and embarrassing mode of taking testimony will be corrected by the rules recently adopted both by the District and Circuit Courts on the subject. These observations are not intended to apply any more to the present case than to most of the appeals before me for some time past.

The decree below reversed, and decree dismissing the libel.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for appellants, Benedict and Benedict.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

*Before Judge Blatchford.*

THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CASE TO BE TRIED.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning the District-Attorney informed the Court that he had received instructions concerning the Kentucky Bourbon Company, and other important cases, embracing in all about thirty indictments. In reply to the Court's inquiry as to the import of the instructions, Mr. Courtney said: "I have just received from the Attorney-General instructions concerning those cases postponed by his orders. I am now directed to bring them on at the earliest possible time. My witnesses are all here, and I trust the defence will interpose no delay.

Mr. Sedgwick, counsel for Frost, and J. M. Smith, counsel for Messmore, two of the defendants in the Kentucky Bourbon Company case, were present in Court, and said that they would communicate with their clients at once.

Judge BLATCHFORD said that the cases must be tried (if they were to be tried) in the early part of December.

Mr. Courtney asked that the case of the Kentucky Bourbon Company, be set down for trial on the 1st day of December.

Counsel for the defence objected to this, and said that it would be impossible for them to get ready in so short a time, as they had to send to Ohio for important witnesses.

The Judge said that he wished counsel would arrange between them for a day when the case should be tried, and that on the day set the trial would surely be proceeded with, so that if counsel wished to make any motions in the case, they must be made prior to the day set for trial.

After some further discussion, the Judge set the case down for trial on Monday, the 7th of December, and said that counsel must be ready to try it on that day.

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK EMBEZZLING CASE.

*The United States vs. Garniss E. Baker.*—This case was then taken up for trial. The indictment alleges that the defendant, who was paying-teller of the Tradesmen's Bank in August last, did knowingly and fraudulently misapply, and use for his own benefit, the funds of the said bank, to the amount of $66,000 and over.

The Government called *Richard Berry,* who testified as follows: I am President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and have been such for the last seven years; I have known the defendant for twenty-five years; he has been connected with the Tradesmen's Bank for over twenty-five years; the bank has been organized as the National Tradesmen's Bank since the 27th day of March, 1865; the defendant was connected with the bank until the 15th day of August, 1867; he was the custodian of the cash of the bank; he was first or paying teller; the Tradesmen's Bank is the redeeming agent for the First National Bank of Brooklyn; it was the defendant's duty to make up the daily account of that bank; the charge made by the second teller is the evidence of credit made to the First National Bank. (Witness was shown several papers and said one of them was in the handwriting of the defendant, and the other papers were in the handwriting of clerks in the bank, and the footing up was in the handwriting of the defendant. The paper and statement referred to here are duplicate lists of exchanges between the First National Bank and the Tradesmen's Bank on the 17th of June last. One of them foots up $46,000 and the other $56,000, and it is alleged that there has been a fraud to the extent of $10,000 committed on one of the statements.) Witness proceeded—On the 17th day of June, 1867, there was an examination into the accounts of the defendant as paying teller; there was a committee of five Directors appointed (of which I was a member) to examine the cash, to see if it corresponded with the books; I assisted in the counting of the cash, which was in the custody of the defendant; the amount of cash counted was $740,915 61; the committee found no discrepancies in the defendant's books; we sent to Brooklyn for the original slips of exchange. Witness was shown a bank book, and identified it as the pass book of Woodward, Lawrence & Co., and said a pass book is the evidence of the indebtedness of the bank to the depositor, in the customs of banks the entries are made at the same time the deposit is made; the evidence remaining in the bank to show the fact of the deposit is the entry in the cash book of the bank from the book of the receiving teller; at the time the deposit is made the depositor also presents a statement; the second teller, or receiving teller, as he is called, receives the deposits in the bank; it was not the duty of the paying teller to receive a deposit, and if the case should be that he did receive a deposit, it is his duty to give it to the receiving teller and see that it is entered in the cash books; this would be his receipt; the next examination into the cash of the defendant was made by myself on the 15th of August, 1867; the Cashier took part in the examination; the defendant represented that on the evening before his cash was $783,085 91; I counted the principal part of this cash; the cash was in the vault of the bank; I ordered it to be brought to me and I counted it; I counted over $500,000 of it personally; the Cashier and I counted the entire amount; I counted the compound notes, which amounted to $436,930; I cannot remember specifically all the cash I counted, but I counted the bulk of it; the defendant was present at this time; I asked him if there was anything wrong in his cash and he made me no reply, and I could get no satisfaction from him; I asked him if he was short $10,000; he made no reply; I then asked him if he was short $50,000, and he made no direct reply, but said he wished he was dead; all this took place before I counted the money; he walked up and down while I was counting the cash; I cannot specify the exact money that I counted; I cannot say how many of the legal-tender notes I counted; I found $436,930 in compound interest notes.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Sedgwick*—There was no change made in the officers when the bank changed from a State organization to a National one; the defendant was not appointed at any meeting of the Board of Directors since the bank became a national Bank; he held over the same as the other officers; the defendant has been first teller since my earliest recollection.

The Government then called *Anthony Halsey,* who testified: I was Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank in June, July and August last year; I know the defendant; he was paying teller at the bank; I found the slip of paper relating to Woodward & Co.'s deposit in the defendant's private drawer, some days after the 15th August, perhaps the 16th or 17th of that month; I aided Mr. Berry on Aug. 15 in counting the cash; I and the porter brought in the defendant's cash; we looked over the different items; I found about $100,000 in legal-tender notes; I counted but about $100,000 of the legal-tender notes; the President counted all the rest; I saw all there was there; the defendant was present during the whole of the examination; we asked the defendant where his deficiency was; he replied that it was all in the legal-tender notes which were in his box; he gave me the key, and I opened it in his presence; the bank porter brought the box from the vault; after finding the slip in the defendant's drawer I examined the account of Woodward, Lawrence & Co., and the amount of the slip was not entered to their credit. (The slip here referred to is a memorandum of a deposit made by Woodward, Lawrence & Co., and found in the defendant's private drawer.) It is the duty of the receiving teller to make the credits on the deposits; it is the duty of any person, other than the receiving teller, if he receives a deposit, to hand it over, ticket and all, to the receiving teller; the credits are made up from the deposit tickets, of which this is one; the effect of withholding a ticket would cause the receiving teller's cash to be over, and the effect to the party making the deposit would be that he would not get credit for it; I know the firm of Woodward, Lawrence & Co., of this City; we have had a question with them concerning a deposit made by them last August.

*Cross-examined*—I do not know that the receiving teller ever had that deposit ticket in his possession; I do not know that the receiving teller often makes deposit tickets for depositors.

Adjourned to Wednesday morning.

BANKRUPTCY—ARREST OF BANKRUPT—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS—PROBABLE DEBT.

*In the Matter of Myron Rosenberg.*—In this case, on the day after the filing of the petition a creditor commenced a suit against him in a State court to recover the price of goods sold to him, and on the next day, on affidavit that the debt was fraudulently contracted, an order of arrest was issued against him, and he was arrested and gave bail. He thereafter obtained from this Court, under the 21st section of the Bankruptcy act, a stay of proceedings in the State court, except the perfecting of bail, until the question of his discharge should be determined in this Court. The creditor now moved to set aside that stay, which was heard on affidavit, as to the circumstances of the alleged fraud. It did not appear that the creditor had proved his debt in the bankruptcy proceedings.

BLATCHFORD, J.—It is difficult to give an entirely satisfactory construction to the provisions of the 21st section. We have, first, the case of a creditor who proves his debt. The penalty imposed upon him for proving his debt is that he is debarred from maintaining any suit thereafter against the bankrupt. He is debarred from not doing so not merely until the question of the bankrupt discharge shall have been determined, but forever. He is declared to have waived all right of action against the bankrupt, and to have discharged and surrendered, by proving his debt, all proceedings already commenced and all unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon. This provision in regard to debts proved must be construed in connection with the clause of section 33, which declares that "no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary capacity, shall be discharged under this act, but the debt may be proved and the dividend thereon shall be a payment on account of said debt." No consequences can be allowed, under section 21, to flow from proving a debt which are inconsistent with the provisions of section 33. Therefore so much of section 21 as imposes a penalty for proving a debt cannot be construed as applying to a debt which, by section 33, is not dischargeable. We have next, in section 21, the case of a creditor whose debt is provable. This includes provable debts which are proved as well as provable debts which are not proved, and therefore includes debts which are embraced in the preceding provision in regard to penalties for proving debts. Now the creditor in a provable debt, whether it is proved or not proved, is not to be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit therefor against the bankrupt, until the question of his discharge has been determined. If the debt is provable but not proved, the only penalty on the creditor for being a creditor is that his right of action is to be suspended until the Bankruptcy Court has decided as to the debtor's discharge. If the debt is proved, then to that penalty is added the further penalty of a waiver of all right of action forever against the bankrupt, and a discharge and surrender of all pending proceedings and unsatisfied judgments, provided the debt is a dischargeable debt. The provisions of section 21 thus far considered are addressed quite as much to the Courts of the States as to the bankruptcy tribunals, and are to be applied and enforced by the former quite as much as by the latter. The section then goes on to provide that "any such suit or proceedings," that is any suit or proceedings to recover a provable debt, whether proved or not proved, and if proved, whether dischargeable or not, "shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed, to await the determination of the Court in Bankruptcy on the question of the discharge, provided, &c." This provision is especially addressed to the Bankruptcy Court, and the stay provided for is to be, and is, in practice, granted by that Court. The manifest object of the provision is to relieve the bankrupt, while he is proceeding in good faith to obtain his discharge, and until the question of his discharge is determined, and be either obtains it or is refused it, from being harassed by suits for the recovery of provable debts. If the amount of a debt is in dispute, the suit may proceed so as to put the debt in a condition of provability, and then it must stop. If a discharge is granted, then the bankrupt is able to plead the discharge in any suit that may have been stayed, and the stay ceases. When the discharge is pleaded, the question of the extent of its operation upon the debts of the bankrupt, and whether a particular debt is or is not discharged by it, comes up for determination by the Court in which the suit is pending in which it is pleaded. If a suit be then brought for a debt which has been proved in the bankruptcy proceeding, and the discharge is pleaded, and it is shown in reply that the debt is within the exceptions in section 33, it is for the Court in which the suit is brought to decide whether, under section 21 of the act, the proving of the debt deprives the creditor of the benefit of section 33. So, too, if the discharge is refused the stay ceases, its object having been accomplished, and the bankrupt having had the opportunity, unharassed by suits, to endeavor to obtain his discharge. What would be the effect, under section 21, of proving a debt, where a discharge is refused to the bankrupt, is a question which does not arise for consideration in this case. I only allude to it, as connected with the embarrassment that is felt in arriving at any perfectly satisfactory construction of all parts of the 21st section. I am satisfied, however, that the good sense of the section is that an action to recover a provable debt is to be stayed until a determination is had as to the discharge, whether the debt be one that will be discharged or one that will not be discharged. I have heretofore taken a different view of this section, (In re Seymour, 6 Int. Rev. Rec., 60,) and have in some cases instituted an inquiry into the dischargeability of a debt, with a view to staying a suit, brought to recover it, if it were found by this Court to be dischargeable, and to refuse such stay if the debt were found to be not dischargeable. But, on fuller consideration, I think that the section cannot properly bear any other construction than the one I now give to it. The stay is a temporary thing. The discharge is the permanent thing. The object of the stay is to give time for putting into action the permanent bar to the debt. There is reason in staying suits for all debts which can be proved in bankruptcy, so that when the suits proceed again the bankrupt may, if he can obtain a discharge, have the additional defence it will furnish him. But there is no good reason why the Bankruptcy Court should enter, in advance of a discharge, upon the inquiry as to whether the discharge will, when pleaded in bar of a particular debt, operate to discharge that debt. That inquiry is one properly to be made only by the Court in which a direct suit on the debt is pending, and whose determination would be a binding judgment on the question between the parties. Such an inquiry by this Court, made with a view to see whether it shall or shall not stay a suit, will not have the effect of making its determination *res adjudicata* between the parties, so as to preclude further inquiry by another Court. Another controlling view suggests itself. A discharge may not be granted. There will then be an expensive and profitless inquiry as to the probable effect of a possible discharge. No such proceeding was intended by the statute.

I think it proper to say that this construction of the 21st section has no application to the last clause of the 26th section in regard to the liability of a bankrupt to arrest. By the specific provision of that clause the bankrupt is entitled to be relieved from arrest if the arrest is founded on a debt from which his discharge, if granted, would release him, and this Court is required, so long as the question of a discharge is undetermined, to inquire whether the arrest is founded on such a debt. As the debt in this case is a provable debt, the stay of proceedings was proper and the motion to vacate the stay is denied.

Beach and Beman for the creditor; Benedict and Boardman for the bankrupt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II. Nov. 23

*Before Chief Justice Robertson and a Jury.*

SUIT AGAINST A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

*David Mountain vs. Thomas G. C. Patterson.*—The defendant is a conductor of the Hudson River Railroad, and is charged by plaintiff with false imprisonment, in having, on the 28th of February last, put plaintiff off a downward train of that road at Yonkers, and caused his imprisonment in the Station-house during the night. According to plaintiff's testimony, he was carried past his destination (which was Yonkers) on the up train to Peekskill, and was told by the conductor to state the case to the conductor of the down train and he would not be charged any fare; that he did so state the case to the conductor of the down train, but fare was demanded, and after some parley defendant tendered the fare but the conductor then refused it, and on arriving at Yonkers put plaintiff in custody of a policeman on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct; that he was confined in the Station-house over night and discharged next morning, defendant not appearing against him.

Defendant testified that plaintiff was drunk and disorderly, and used profane and obscene language greatly to the annoyance of the other passengers, and that he refused at any time to pay his fare.

Mr. Withers, a passenger, confirmed the conductor's statement, and said that plaintiff urged his two companions not to pay their fare before the conductor came round.

The evidence was concluded at the adjournment of the Court, and the case will be summed up this morning.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 23.

*Before Judge Daly.*

THE CASE OF GEORGE B. DAVIS—MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST DENIED.

*Joshua F. Bailey vs. George B. Davis.*—Counsel for defendant in this case moved, this morning, to vacate the order of arrest under which his client is confined, in Ludlow-street Jail, on a charge of malicious prosecution and libel, preferred by plaintiff, who is Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District of this City. After hearing the affidavits and statements of counsel, the Court denied the motion to vacate, but gave defendat's counsel liberty to produce further papers on a motion to reduce the bail, which now stands at $10,000.

Mr. Cheney for the motion; Mr. Vanderpoel opposed.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—PART II.—Nov. 23.

*Before Judge Brady.*

*Adele Brioso vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.*—This case came up from the calendar of jury trials upon an order of Judge Brady. The plaintiff's complaint demanded an amendment of the policy and application for insurance, and a recovery upon a policy so amended.

The plaintiff claims that an application was made to the Insurance Company to insure eighteen boxes of indigo from La Union in Gautemala to Panama, *via* Realijo.

William Meyer, the brother-in-law of the plaintiff, testified that he received from Panama in the Spring of 1860 letters and a bill of lading of the eighteen boxes of indigo from La Union to Panama, *via* Realijo, to be sent in the *Dos Hermanos;* that he left all those papers in possession of the Company and asked for insurance; that the open policy upon which the insurance was written was left in the possession of the Company, and that he never knew that the words *via* Realijo were omitted until after the loss.

The defendant proved that the application did not say anything about permission to go *via* Realijo; neither was it inserted in the policy, and claimed that the Company never granted nor knew of the deviation *via* Realijo until after the loss, and claimed that the plaintiff must make out a mistake by both parties, or that the application was contrary to the agreement of both parties, before the plaintiff could apply to have a mistake corrected.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

W. G. Choate for plaintiff; Wm. Tracy and John McDonald for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 23.

*By Judge Barbour.*

Leavins *vs.* Jarvis; motion granted and cause referred.

Mark *vs.* Jacobs; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Rhodes *vs.* Dymock; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Rockwell *vs.* Memme; motion granted and interrogatories settled.

Roe *vs.* Conger; motion granted.

Howe *vs.* Spaulding; motion granted.

Shea *vs.* Flynn; motion granted and proceedings in meantime stayed.

Hodgkin *vs.* Chapin et al.; motion granted.

Howard *vs.* Smith; motion staying proceedings sixty days granted.

Pike et al. *vs.* Hunter; draft order erroneous; see note on order with Special Term Clerk.

Lavin *vs.* Doherty; motion for judgment and assessment of damages granted.

Kuhn et al. *vs.* Stevens et al; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 23.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Sensendorfer *vs.* Chaffer; motion for injunction and receiver denied, and temporary injunction dissolved.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

*Before Judge Russel.*

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, six cases were presented for trial, two of forgery, two of larceny, one of burglary and one of robbery.

Ignacio Balfe and Manuel Wertha were tried for stealing a gold watch, valued at $200, from Mr. Jacob M. Shorter, a resident of New-Jersey. The theft was committed on the night of the 3d inst., while the complainant was in the *Tribune* counting-room awaiting the election returns. Detectives, who were present at the time, witnessed the larceny and arrested the thieves, in whose possession the time-keeper was found. The evidence against them was conclusive, and the jury promptly convicted them. They were sent to State Prison for five years each.

Reverdy G. Alexander, who was indicted for attempting to pass a forged check on the Bank of New-York for $300, in payment of a bill due the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree.

William Van Wagner, against whom were other complaints, pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. The indictment charged that on the 18th of September he falsely represented to Hugh Mitchell that he was Mr. William H. Lee, and obtained $30, giving as collateral security a forged check for $550 on the Commercial National Bank.

Both the prisoners were remanded for sentence. The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 23, 1868.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 115⅛ | 300 West. U. T. | 36⅛ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20 R., '62 | 107⅛ | 100 do....2d call | 36⅜ |
| 500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 | 112 | 25 Del. & Huds. Can. bet. call | 130 |
| 57,000 do | 112⅛ | 200 Q. M. Co. | 24 |
| 5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64 | 107⅜ | 100 Mar. Min. Co. | 6 |
| 1,500 5-20s, C., '65 | 108⅜ | 100 Canton Co.....b. c | 48 |
| 12,000 do | 108 | 200 Mar. Pf. | 21⅛ |
| 30,000 do....s3 | 108 | 200 do....b30 | 21⅛ |
| 30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new | 110⅜ | 150 Pac. Mail....2d call | 115⅜ |
| 1,000 U.S. 5s,10-40, C. c | 105⅛ | 100 Boston W. P. | 15⅜ |
| 50,000 do | 105⅜ | 100 Adams Ex. | 47⅛ |
| 140,000 5-20 C., '67 | 110⅜ | 100 do.....2d call | 48 |
| 15,000 do....b3 | 110⅜ | 100 U. S. Ex.....2d call | 46 |
| 3,000 do....small | 110⅜ | 15 Wells-Fargo Ex | 27⅛ |
| 17,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68 | 110⅜ | 410 Merch. Un. Ex | 19 |
| 7,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R | 104⅛ | 100 N. Y. Cen. | 123⅛ |
| 3,000 Brook. 6s, P. L. | 93 | 500 do | 123⅜ |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c. | 69⅛ | 800 do | 124 |
| 10,000 do....bet. call | 69 | 50 Erie | 40 |
| 1,000 Tenn.St.6s, new. | 68⅛ | 200 Clev. & Pitts. | 87⅛ |
| 10,000 do | 68¼ | 1000 do | 87 |
| 25,000 do | 68 | 30 do | 86⅞ |
| 10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. | 65⅛ | 100 Hudson River | 127⅛ |
| 10,000 do....bet. call | 65 | 200 do | 127⅜ |
| 6,000 N. Car. 6s. new | 63⅞ | 100 do | 127⅜ |
| 5,000 do | 63⅛ | 100 do | 127⅞ |
| 5,000 Missouri St. 6s. bet. call | 89⅛ | 200 Mich. So. & N. I. | 88 |
| 10,000 do.....2d call | 89⅛ | 100 do | 88⅛ |
| 2,000 Erie 1st M. | 101¼ | 300 do | 88⅜ |
| 3,000 Alt. & T. H. In. | 80 | 200 do | 88⅜ |
| 1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. | 77 | 200 Chi. & N. W. | 85⅜ |
| 2,000 Del. L. W. 2d M. | 100 | 1000 Chi. & N.W. Pf. | 87⅜ |
| 1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st | 96 | 100 do....b30 | 89 |
| 1,000 do | 95⅛ | 600 do | 87⅛ |
| 10,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M | 90 | 600 Clev. & Tol. | 100⅜ |
| 4,500 P., F. W. & C. 1st | 103 | 27 do | 100 |
| 10,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st | 102 | 44 Lake Shore | 98 |
| 20,000 do | 102½ | 22 do | 98¼ |
| 10,000 do | 102½ | 300 Chi. & R. I. | 106⅞ |
| 2,000 M. & St. P. 1st | 93 | 200 do | 106⅜ |
| 4,000 Chi. & G. E. 1st | 74⅛ | 77 Chi., Bur. & Q. | 169⅛ |
| 2,000 Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s | 97 | 100 Mil. & St. P. | 65 |
| 6,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 2d call | 74⅛ | 100 do | 65⅛ |
| 1,500 H. & St. J. L. G. Bds | 110½ | 100 do | 65⅛ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M. | 82 | 400 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 85 |
| 60 Mechanics' Bank | 130 | 100 do....b60 | 86 |
| 5 Met. Bank | 142 | 100 do | 84⅜ |
| 100 Cum. Coal Pf. | 40 | 400 do | 84⅛ |
| 100 do | 40⅛ | 100 T., W. & W | 57⅛ |
| 200 do.....2d call | 40 | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 109⅜ |
| | | 400 do | 109½ |
| | | 500 do | 109⅜ |
| | | 200 do | 109 |
| | | 500 Ohio & Miss. | 30⅜ |
| | | 100 do....b30 | 30⅞ |
| | | 5 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. | 90 |

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. | 115¼ | 100 Cum. C. Pf. | 40⅛ |
| 25,000 do | 115 | 100 do | 40⅛ |
| 10,000 5-20 C, '62 | 112⅜ | 50 do | 40 |
| 15,000 do | 112⅜ | 100 do | 40⅛ |
| 64,000 do | 112⅛ | 200 Mariposa Pf. | 21⅛ |
| 5,200 do....small | 111⅜ | 50 Pac. Mail | 118⅛ |
| 50,000 do | 112⅛ | 16 do | 118¼ |
| 25,000 do. ex in. s20 | 111⅛ | 100 Adams Ex | 48 |
| 2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R. | 115 | 200 do | 40 |
| 2,000 do....c | 115 | 30 American Ex | 45 |
| 16,000 5-20 C., '64 | 107⅞ | 200 Wells-Fargo Ex | 27⅜ |
| 1,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65 | 108⅛ | 12 U. S. Ex | 48⅛ |
| 95,000 do | 108⅛ | 310 Merch. U. Ex | 20 |
| 1,500 do | 108⅛ | 100 do | 20⅛ |
| 15,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 | 105⅞ | 100 do | 20¼ |
| 10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new | 110⅛ | 300 do | 20⅜ |
| 10,000 do | 110⅛ | 100 N. Y. Cen. | 124⅞ |
| 10,500 do....s3 | 110⅛ | 500 do | 125 |
| 10,000 do | 110⅛ | 400 do....b5 | 125 |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67 | 110⅜ | 10 do....bet. call | 124⅛ |
| 10,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 | 110⅜ | 100 Erie | 42⅛ |
| 17,000 do | 110⅜ | 10 Mich. So. & N. I. | 89 |
| 10,000 5-20, C., '68 | 111 | 200 do | 88⅜ |
| 30,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c. | | 200 Reading | 99⅛ |
| 10,000 Va. St. 6s, new, bet. call | 58 | 20 Chic. B. & Q. | 169⅛ |
| | | 800 Clev. & Pitts. | 87⅛ |
| | | 1200 do | 87⅜ |
| | | 100 do | |
| | | 100 do....b60 | 88⅛ |
| 7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call | 68⅛ | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 87⅜ |
| | | 200 Clev. & Tol. | 100⅜ |
| 5,000 N. Car. 6s, new | 63⅛ | 200 do | 100⅞ |
| 10,000 do | 63⅛ | 15 do | 101⅛ |
| 5,000 N. Car. State 6s. | 65 | 400 Chi. & R. I. | 107 |
| 1,000 Gt. West. 2d M. | 77 | 300 Mil. & St. P. | 67⅛ |
| 5,000 Chi. B. & Q. 8s. | 111 | 200 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 84⅛ |
| 10,000 Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs | 57 | 100 T., W. & W. | 57⅞ |
| 10,000 do....b60 | | 100 do | 58 |
| 200 Canton Co. | 49⅛ | 100 do | 58⅛ |
| 400 do | 49⅛ | 100 P., Ft. W. & C. | 110 |
| 100 do....bet. call | 49⅛ | 100 do....s60 | 109⅞ |
| 200 Quick. Min. Co. | 24 | 100 do | 110⅛ |
| 200 do....b3 | 24⅛ | 700 Ohio & Miss. | 31 |
| 141 West. U. T. | 36⅛ | | |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 N.C. St. 6s, new | 64 | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 84 |
| 100 Wells-Fargo Ex | 26⅞ | 100 do | 84⅛ |
| 40 Amer. Ex | 46 | 400 Mich. So. & N. I. | 87⅛ |
| 40 do | 46 | 100 do | 87⅛ |
| 100 Mer. U. Ex | 19⅛ | 800 do | 87⅝ |
| 200 do | 19⅛ | 200 do | 87⅞ |
| 500 Mar. Pf | 21⅛ | 800 Ohio & Miss. | 30⅞ |
| 100 do....b30 | 21⅛ | 400 Cleve. & Pitts. | 86⅜ |
| 100 do....c | 21 | 800 do | 87 |
| 200 U. S. Ex. Co. | 45 | 700 do....s30 | 86⅜ |
| 800 Pacific Mail....b10 | 115 | 400 do....c | 87 |
| 400 do | 115 | 400 Cleve. & Tol. | 100½ |
| 800 N. Y. Cen. | 123⅛ | 500 do | 100⅜ |
| 200 do....c | 123⅜ | 400 do | 101 |
| 100 Erie....c | 40⅛ | 600 do....b5 | 101 |
| 600 do | 40⅜ | 600 Chi., R. I. & P. | 106⅜ |
| 100 Canton Co. | 48¼ | 300 do....b30 | 107¼ |
| 100 Hudson R. | 125½ | 800 do | 107 |
| 100 do | 125⅜ | 300 do | 106⅞ |
| 100 do | 126 | 500 do....b4 | 107 |
| 400 Reading | 98⅞ | 600 Chi. & N. W....s3 | 84⅛ |
| 20 Bank. & Bro. Asso. | 105 | 800 do....s3 | 85 |
| 100 Chi. & Alton | 145 | 500 do | 85 |
| 600 T., W. & W. | 57⅜ | 400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 87⅛ |
| 100 Mil. & S. P. | 65 | 300 do | 87⅜ |
| 200 do | 65½ | 800 do | 87½ |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Cum. Coal | 40 | 200 P., Ft. W. & C. | 109⅛ |
| 100 Mer. U. Ex | 19⅜ | 300 Ohio & Miss. | 30⅜ |
| 300 Q. M. Co. | 24 | 100 do....c | 30⅜ |
| 200 Canton Co. | 48 | 400 Clev. & Pitts. | 87⅜ |
| 200 Pacific Mail | 116⅜ | 300 do | 87¼ |
| 300 do | 116⅛ | 300 Mich. So. & N. I. | 88⅜ |
| 200 N. Y. Cen....c | 123⅞ | 200 do | 88⅞ |
| 300 do | 123⅞ | 100 do....s3 | 88⅜ |
| 400 Reading | 99⅛ | 500 Clev. & Tol. | 100⅜ |
| 300 Hudson R. | 127½ | 200 do | 100⅝ |
| 100 do | 127¼ | 800 Chi., R. I. & P. | 106⅜ |
| 100 do....b3 | 127⅛ | 200 do....c | 106⅜ |
| 500 Mil. & St. P....b3 | 68 | 400 Chi. & N. W. | 84⅜ |
| 200 do | 67⅞ | 400 C. & N. W. Pf. | 87⅛ |
| 300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 85 | | |

OPEN BOARD—3¼ P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15,000 Tenn.St.6s. new. | 68⅛ | 100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. | 85⅛ |
| 100 Cum. Coal | 40⅛ | 100 do | 85 |
| 300 Wells-Fargo Ex. | 27⅜ | 400 P., Ft. W. & C. | 110¼ |
| 300 Adams Ex | 49⅜ | 300 do | 110⅜ |
| 200 U. S. Express | 47 | 100 do....s3 | 110¼ |
| 200 Mer. U. Ex. | 20⅛ | 100 do | 110⅜ |
| 100 do | 20⅜ | 600 Ohio & Miss. | 31 |
| 300 Quick. Min. Co. | 24¼ | 200 Mich. So. & N. I. | 88⅜ |
| 1200 Canton Co. | 50 | 400 do | 88⅝ |
| 200 do | 50⅜ | 200 do | 88½ |
| 800 Pacific Mail | 118 | 100 do | 88⅜ |
| 200 West. U. T. | 36⅛ | 800 Clev. & Pitts. | 87⅜ |
| 200 N. Y. Central | 124⅜ | 700 Clev. & Tol. | 100⅝ |
| 200 do | 124⅜ | 400 do....b30 | 101 |
| 100 do....s3 | 124⅜ | 800 Chi. & N. W. | 85⅛ |
| 300 Erie | 42½ | 600 Chi. & N. W. Pf. | 87⅛ |
| 100 Hudson | 127½ | 200 do | 87⅜ |
| 200 Reading | 99⅛ | 100 do | 87¼ |
| 100 T., W. & W. | 58⅞ | 800 Rock Island | 107 |
| 100 Mil. & St. P. | 67⅛ | | |

MONDAY, Nov. 23—P. M.

The Gold Room opened weak this forenoon, and up to 11 o'clock A. M., when the award of $500,000 was made at the Treasury Office, the sales were at 134¼@134 ℘ cent. The award was made at 133.89 ℘ cent., which, being free of brokerage against the Government, is equal to about 134 ℘ cent. Later in the day it was firmer than the Cash Gold for delivery, notwithstanding the half million out of the Treasury was not superabundant, and the buyers for a rise advanced their bids to 134¼@134⅜@134⅜ ℘ cent. Another half million will be awarded to the highest proposals, by the Treasury Office, at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The Foreign Exchanges were firm through the forenoon, but on the advance of Gold and its reported scarcity later in the day the actual business in Bills was not large. The leading drawers on London quote 109⅜ ℘ cent. 60 days, and 110⅜ short sight.

Money to the Stock Brokers is quoted at 5 @6 ℘ cent. to-day, with exceptions at 7 ℘ cent. on Miscellaneous Collateral. There is quite a free offering of balances from private lenders and an easy state of things at Bank. Prime Merchant Paper of short date is passing at from 7 to 9 ℘ cent. per annum.

The ease in Money has not encouraged general speculation on the Stock Exchange, but has imparted a strong feeling in the Public Funds and a disposition to take both the old and new 5-20s at advancing prices, for a futher advance, as the January Gold Interest draws near. The old 5-20s of 1862, May and November Interest, are reported scarce, and within ten days or a fortnight the price has gone up from 108⅞ to 112⅜ ℘ cent., and this forenoon there seemed to be some signs of a *corner* in the Stock, as much as 112⅜ ℘ cent. being paid for Cash delivery, while 111⅞ ℘ cent. was accepted for seller's option, 20 days. The new 5-20s of 1867 sold as high as 110⅜ ℘ cent., the old 1865s at 108⅜, and the 1864s, 107⅞ ℘ cent. The whole list of Gold-bearing Bonds was firm on a very active demand.

The Border State Bonds were higher for both classes of Virginias and steady for Tennessees and old North Carlinas.

On the Railway Shares at the Stock Exchange there was an unsettled feeling through the forenoon, though the general run of prices was higher than on Saturday on New-York Central, Hudson River and most of the Western Roads. In Erie Stock the transactions were few and unimportant in amount, and the prevailing inclination is to have the market cut loose from this Stock altogether, leaving the rascalities and litigation of the concern to be determined, as they probably will be, in the Courts in the course of the next week or two. For New-York Central there is a strong, though not, as yet, buoyant demand, while for most of the Western Roads the bidding is not only strong, but on the advance, and the Miscellaneous Shares, like Western Telegraph, Canton and Cumberland, are stronger than last week.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night:

| | Saturday. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 105⅞ | 106⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 111⅞ | 112⅜ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 110⅛ | 110⅜ |
| American Gold Coin | 134⅜ | 134⅜ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |
| New Bonds of Tennessee | 68⅛ | 68⅜ |
| Virginia Bonds, old | 55⅛ | 56⅛ |
| Missouri Bonds | 89 | 89⅛ |
| North Carolina Bonds, old | 65 | 65 |
| New-York Central | 123⅜ | 124⅜ |
| Erie Railway | 40⅞ | 42⅛ |
| Reading Railway | 98⅞ | 99 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 106⅜ | 106⅞ |
| Northwest Common | 84⅜ | 85⅛ |
| Northwest Preferred | 86⅞ | 87⅛ |
| Michigan Southern | 86⅞ | 88⅛ |
| Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne | 108⅜ | 110⅛ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg | 86⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Pacific Mail Company | 114⅜ | 116⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 83⅜ | 84⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 63⅜ | 67⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 57 | 58⅛ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881 | 114⅞ | 5-20 coup. '65 n. is. | 110⅛ |
| 6 ℘ cent., coup., 1881 | 115¼ | 5-20 coup., 1867 | 110⅜ |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 107⅛ | 5-20 coup., 1868 | 111 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | 112⅜ | 5 ℘ cent. reg., 1871 | 120 |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 107⅞ | 10-40 reg. | 104¼ |
| 5-20 reg., 1865 | 107¼ | 10-40 500 & 1,000 | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 | 108⅛ | 6s Currency | 99 |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan | 108⅜ | Indiana 5 ℘ c. | 96 |
| N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan | 108⅜ | Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873 | 100 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872 | 101⅛ | Michigan 7 ℘ c. w. loan | 97 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873 | 101⅛ | Tenn. 6 ℘ c., ex c. | 69 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874 | 101⅛ | Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds | 67⅞ |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875 | 101⅜ | Virginia 6s., ex c. | 55¼ |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877 | 101⅜ | Virginia 6s., n. bds. | 57 |
| N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878 | 101⅜ | North Carolina 6s. | 65⅛ |
| N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874 | 100 | N. C. 6s. new bonds | 63⅛ |
| Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 89⅛ |
| Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886 | 100 | Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. | 90⅜ |
| Indiana 6 ℘ ct. W. L. | 97 | Connecticut 6s | 100 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 136 | Hanover | 114 |
| Merchants' | 124 | Metropolitan | 142 |
| Mechanics' | 130 | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| America | 145 | Marine | 150 |
| City | 199⅛ | Atlantic | 100 |
| North River | 108 | Park | 152 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge. | 112 | Manuf's & Merch'ts. | 102 |
| Leather Manuf's | 180 | Central National | 110 |
| Commerce | 122 | First National | 215 |
| Ocean | 106 | Fourth National | 104⅛ |
| American Exchange | 112 | Ninth National | 110⅛ |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 | 88 | Tol. & W. 1st M. | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est. | 85 | Tol. & W. 2d Mort. | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub. | 83⅛ | Tol. & W. Equip. bds. | 73 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876 | 120 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93. | 76⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 | 120 | Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890. | 70 |
| Erie 1st M. ext | 101 | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. | 70 |
| Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 | 92 | Gal. & Chic. Ex. | 100 |
| Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 | 85 | Gal. & Chic. 2d M. | 95 |
| Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 | 102⅛ | Chi. R. I. & Pac. | 94 |
| Harlem 1st M. | 99 | Morris & Essex 1st M. | 96 |
| Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72 | 112 | Morris & Essex 2d M. | 90⅛ |
| Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82 | 112 | N. Jersey Cen. 1st M. | 100 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. | 111 | N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. | 100 |
| Mich. S. 7 ℘ c. 2d M. | 90 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 103 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 95 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M. | 97⅛ |
| Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo | 93 | Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M. | 90 |
| Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870 | 114⅛ | Cleve. & P. 4th M. | 77⅛ |
| Alton & T. H. 1st M. | 93 | Chi. & Alt. 1st M. | 101⅛ |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf | 81 | Chi. & Alton inc. | 89 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc | 80 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. | 102⅛ |
| Col. & N. W. S. Fund. | 97 | Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10 | 95 |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. con. | 93 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. | 93 |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent 1st M. bds. | 90 | Chic. & Mil. 1st M. | 88 |
| Han. and St. Jo. L. G. | 109⅜ | Joliet & Chi. 1st M. | 101 |
| Del. L. & W. 1st M. | 96 | Chic. & G. East'n 1st M. | 74⅛ |
| Del. L. & W. 2d M. | 89 | | |

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

East River, between Maiden-lane and Wall-st., wharfage, &c. .... $600
Plots Nos. 109 and 110, Dyckman's estate .... 8,100
Plots Nos. 45, 46 and 53, Dyckman's estate .... 11,300
Plot No. 89, Dyckman's estate .... 7,500
21st-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9 .... 8,000
32d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9 .... 14,000
34th-st., n. s., 183.4 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x98 9 .... 26,000
4th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9 .... 20,000
51st-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 6th-av., 21.5x100.5 .... 42,500
54th-st., s. s., 171.5 e. of Lexington-av., 17.10x100.5 .... 16,300
58th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.5 .... 50,000
60th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.5 .... 5,628
62d-st., s. s., 259 ft. e. of 2d-av., 70x90 .... 16,000
63d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5 .... 6,700
82d-st., n. s., 202.2 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x102.2 .... 4,950
101st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 61.9x100 .... 8,250
105th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x100.11 .... 12,500
106th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 75x201.10 .... 18,600
126th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11 .... 2,500
1st-av., w. s., 37.6 ft. n. of 7th-st., 20x50 .... 14,500
5th-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of 18th-st., 32x175 .... nom.
6th-av., n. e. cor. of 133d-st., 99.11x110 .... 19,500

*Lease Recorded.*

35th-st., No. 455 W., 8 years, per year .... $1,300

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Baltic-st., n. s., 179 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 21x131 .... $14,000
Burr-place, w. s., 101 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 21x90. } Burr-place, w. s., 143 ft. s. of Prospect-st., 19.6x90 x20.5x90 .... 9,000
Centre-st. and East New-York-av., s. e. cor., 50x92.11 .... 2,800
Congress-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100 .... 3,000
Earl-st. and Utica-av., s. w. cor., 280x2 0x284.1x200 .... 5,600
Herkimer-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of New-York-av., 21x185.4 .... 7,250
Hewes-st. and Bedford-av., s. e. cor., 100x60 .... 6,300
Kent-st., s. s., 67.4 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 21.10x95 .... 7,500
Macon-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 20x100 .... 7,000
Nelson-st., n. e. s., 110 ft. n. w. of Clinton-st., 20x100 .... 20,000
Newtown road, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Smith-av., 25x100 .... 837
Pulaski-st. and Stuyvesant-av., s. w. cor., 25x100 .... 5,500
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100 .... 4,200
Quincey-st., n. s., 241.8 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18.8x100 .... 7,000
Skillman-st., e. s., 70 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 19x100 .... 6,500
State-st., s. s., 45.8 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 23x100 .... 11,000
Witherspoon-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Yates-av., 29.4x41.2x0.10 .... 200
South 9th-st., n. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-st., 40x120 .... 3,100
39th-st., n. s., 279 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 .... 500
39th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2 .... 500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 18 ft. e. of Oxford-st., 70x36.2x50.1x36.2x33.10x12.8x65x20 .... 3,200
Atlantic-av., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Utica-av., 150x200 .... 20,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 173.4 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 19.6x100 .... 13,250
Clermont-av., w. s., 100.7 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 20x76 2 .... 2,000
DeKalb-av., s. s., 100.4 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 35.9x42.3x32.2x17.10 .... 11,000
Dekalb-av., s. s., 118.7 ft. e. of Adelphi-st., 42.3x32.2x18.9x32.10 .... 10,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 575.4 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x117 .... 4,000
Gates-av., n. s., 425 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100 .... 6,000
Lewis-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Kosciusko-st., 25x100 .... nom.
Myrtle-av., s. s., 113.7 ft. w. of Conselyea-st., 47.6x50x47.6x68.5 .... 1,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Washington-st., 40x30 .... 6,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Yates-av., 62.6x200 .... 5,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., lot No. 81, A. Stockholm map .... 400
Nostrand-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 20x80 .... 900
Ralph-av., 50 ft. n. of Decatur-st., 50x100 .... 700
Throop-av. and Pulaski-st., s. w. corner, 100x125 .... 3,000
Lots Nos. 30 to 33, map heirs of G. Martense .... 400
Lots Nos. 53, 54, map heirs of G. Martense .... 310
Lots Nos. 355, 356, 365, 366, map heirs of G. Martense .... 1,130
Lots Nos. 542 to 548, map heirs of G. Martense .... 1,120
Lots Nos. 97, 109, F. Vandervoort map, 19th Ward .... 700
Lot No. 132, S. J. Stewart map .... 200
Lot Nos. 283, 298, map heirs of G. Martense .... 340
Block No. 35 and part No. 36, map of Oakland, Flatbush .... 27,700

QUEENS COUNTY.

*Hempstead.*

Road between John Reed's and John H. Remsen's, 6 acres woodland .... $500

*Newtown.*

Bread-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 2d-st., 25x100 .... $200
Lot No. 82, map of Laurenceville, 25x100 .... 525

NEW-JERSEY.

*Newark.*

Adams and Oliver sts., n. e. corner, 90x192 } Adams and Oliver sts., n. w. corner, 100x179 .... $24,500
Bank-st., n. s., J. Mullin's property, 73x23 .... 3,000
Ferguson-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Market-st., 25x100 .... 800
Orange-st., n. s., 500 ft. from Nesbitt-st., 25x200 .... 590
Camden-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Godet-st., 25x250 .... 1,250

*Orange.*

Elizabeth-st., n. s., Wilson's property, 100x125 .... $8,000
Elizabeth-st., s. s., G. Smith's property, 50x120 .... 875
Llewellyn Park, Glen-av., C. F. Green's, 4½ acres .... 5,000
Llewellyn Park, Oak Bend, cor. Park-way, 5 acres .... 2,460
Llewellyn Park, Oak Bend, D. E. Green's, 2 acres .... 14,500

*Bloomfield.*

Newark and Pompton roads, F. A. Peterson's property, 3 acres .... $11,000
J. C. Suffern's farm, in Bloomfield and Belleville, 59 acres .... 23,000

HUDSON COUNTY.

*Jersey City.*

South 3d-st., s. s., adjoining F. Morris', 138x138x288 .... $2,560

*Hudson City.*

Newark-av., lot No. 3, Cornelison's map, 25x125 .... $1,000
Lot No. 7, block No. 1, C. Van Vorst's property .... 777

*North Bergen.*

Humbolt-st., s. s., lots Nos. 605 and 606, block No. 29, map North Hoboken, 50x100 .... $500
Hoboken to Hackensack road, adj. C. Doremus', 3 acres .... 3,000

*City of Bergen.*

Chestnut-st., s. s., 55 ft. w. of Bergen Point road, 80x100 .... $4,000

*Bayonne.*

Orient-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Cottage-st., 25x180 .... $350
Av. D and Huron av., n. cor., 690x144x—x33 } 42d-st., n. s., near P. Van Bushkirk's, 100x124x104x128 } 43d-st., s. s., adj. P. Van Bushkirk's, 517x212x509x32 .... 6,000

*Greenville.*

Chestnut-av., lots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 1, Bainbridge property, 50x100 .... $1,200
Plot No. 6, block No. 2, Armstrong est., 1,000 sq. ft. .... 3,378
Lots Nos. 39 to 42, inclusive, block No. 2, map of Greenville Grove. } Lots Nos. 129 to 133, inclusive, block No. 2, map Greenville Grove, each 25x100 .... 3,000

*Harrison.*

Essex-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-st., 25x100 .... $350

*Union.*

Union-place, s. s., lots Nos. 14, 15, 16, block No. 2, Van Vorst map, each 30x75 .... $1,500
Union-place, n. s., lots Nos. 19, 20, Van Vorst map, each 30x78 .... 1,000

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 23, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls. | 28 | Barley, bushels | 25,517 |
| Flour, bbls. | 27,160 | Malt, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls. | 292 | Pork, bbls. | .... |
| Cornmeal, bags | 170 | Cut Meats, pkgs. | 86 |
| Wheat, bushels | 304,327 | Lard, pkgs. | .... |
| Corn, bushels | 35,037 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | 1,381 |
| Rye, bushels | 16,600 | Whisky, bbls. | .... |
| Oats, bushels | 161,728 | Petroleum, bbls. | 785 |

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $7 75 @$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderately active inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, chiefly for Rio, at steady rates, including Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite active at a further advance in prices, the market closing very firmly with an upward tendency. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,116 bales, (of which 660 bales were to arrive,) including 699 bales to spinners, 1,182 bales to speculators, 2,185 bales to shippers, and 50 bales in transit. Also, 200 bales Low Middling for December and January delivery at 22c.; 200 bales Middling for December delivery at 23½c.@24c. ℘ lb.

*Closing Price of Cotton.*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N.O. & Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℘ lb. | 22 | 22½ | 22½@22¾ |
| Good Ordinary, ℘ lb. | 23 | 23½ | 23½@23¾ |
| Low Middling, ℘ lb. | 24 | 24½ | 24½@24¾ |
| Middling, ℘ lb. | 25 | 25½ | 25½@25¾ |
| Good Middling ℘ lb. | 27 | 27½ | 27½@28 |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts last week | 22,960 |
| Receipts preceding week | 24,632 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868 | 172,282 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 558,134 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 632,328 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,672 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,927 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,438 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports since Tuesday | 6,022 |
| Exports since Sept. 1, 1868 | 53,505 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 266,773 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 375,850 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,119 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,590 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,090 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,300 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 28,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates | 486,500 |
| Receipts, same time in 1867 | 315,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 2,240,282 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,000 |
| Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates | 180,000 |
| Exports, same time last year | 112,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868 | 1,657,015 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,558,787 |
| Exports preceding Cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates | 192,500 |
| Estimated stock, same time last year | 168,500 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868 | 38,130 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 80,296 |
| Crop of 1867-8 | 2,430,893 |
| Crop of 1866-7 | 1,951,988 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand at a shade lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 80; very interior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 20@$6 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@$7 25 ℘ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $5 20@$5 80 |
| Extra State | 6 20@ 7 80 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 6 15@11 25 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 6 55@ 7 25 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 7 30@11 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 7 85@11 50 |
| Common to fancy extra Missouri | 9 15@14 50 |

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., at $7 15@$8 45 for poor to fair, and $8 50@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues very quiet; sales have been confined to small lots at $6 75@$12 50 as extremes for old and new Extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 275 bbls. Corn Meal is quite heavy at $4 65@$5 35 for Western; $5 40@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 30@$5 90 for City, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 1,250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at $4 35@$4 65 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in better supply and rather easier in price, on a moderately active market. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 68,500 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 35; Amber Western at $1 95@$2; No. 1 Spring at $1 62; No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 50; No. 3 at $1 37@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn closes rather more firmly, on a fairly active business. Sales have been reported of 77,500 bushels at $1 07@$1 12 for unsound and damp; $1 11@$1 15½ for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; 98c.@$1 10 for new White and Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye has been quoted up to $1 38@$1 45 for Western, and $1 50 for State ℘ bushel; sales 4,250 bushels. Barley has been in good request at a shade stronger prices. Sales 86,000 bushels at $2 for State, $2 05 for Canada East, and $2 20 for Canada West ℘ bushel. Of Barley Malt, sales were made of 1,700 bushels at $2 20@$2 22 ℘ bushel. Oats have been more active at full prices. The demand has been largely speculative and for lots in store, which brought the highest figures. Sales 97,500 bushels Western at 70c.@71c., afloat and in store, ℘ bushel.

*Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Nov. 23, 1868.*

| | Bushels. | | Bushels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 2,355,273 | Barley | 373,438 |
| Corn | 2,433,504 | Malt | 32,523 |
| Oats | 2,268,417 | Peas | 72,021 |
| Rye | 208,850 | | |

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, including American at 12c.@28c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@15c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 45c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@52½c.; English Islands at 53c.@57c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $4; Rosin at $2 40@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25 @$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 94c.@96c.; Olive, $2 35 @$2 40 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been more sought after and much firmer at 18½c.@19½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23½c. for do. in bbls., and 37c.@40c. for Refined in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull and nearly nominal in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 bbls., in lots, at $27 25@$27 75 for 1868-9 City and Western Mess; $27 75@$29 for large and small lots of 1867-8 Western Mess, closing $29 asked for round lots; $26@$26 50 for two-year-old Western Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$25 for new and old Prime Mess; and $21@$22 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at previous prices. Sales equal to 145 packages, at 12c.@16c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues quiet at unchanged figures. Lard has been in fair demand, but at easier prices; sales have been reported since our last of 550 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 15½c.@16c. for prime City; and 16½c.@16¾c. for prime to choice Western Steam, ℘ lb. Sales were also made of 1,250 tierces, for January and February delivery, seller's option, at 14½c.@14¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues inactive at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 110 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ℘ tierce; sales, 80 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $28 50@$29 50 ℘ bbl. Butter and Cheese are salable and firm. We quote:

BUTTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb. | 43 @45 |
| Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb. | 42 @44 |
| Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ℘ lb. | 41 @43 |
| Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ℘ lb. | 40 @42 |
| Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ℘ lb. | 38 @40 |
| State half firkin tubs, Extra, ℘ lb. | 45 @47 |
| State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ℘ lb. | 40 @43 |
| Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ℘ lb. | 40 @42 |
| Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ℘ lb. | 38 @40 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb. | 37 @38 |
| Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ℘ lb. | 33 @35 |
| Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb. | 33 @36 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ℘ lb. | 32 @35 |
| Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ℘ lb. | 28 @30 |
| Common Western, ℘ lb. | 25 @27 |

NEW CROP CHEESE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb. | 17 @18 |
| Factory dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb. | 15 @16½ |
| Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb. | 16½@17½ |
| Farm dairies, fair to good | 15 @16 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese | 8 @13 |

SUGARS—Have attracted more attention at about previous prices. Sales have been reported of 750 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13¼c., and 615 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 83,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c. @12½c.; 45,500 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive, sales having been confined to small lots of State and Western at $1 05 @$1 08, free, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included, by steamer, 1,850 bales cotton, at 7-16c.@9-16d. ℘ lb.; 30,000 bushels wheat, at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For London, by steamer, 375 bales hops, at 1d. ℘ lb.


## SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited now draws interest from Dec. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

## MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES. PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 896 Broadway. Treatment from 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Author of "Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Recipes of Cures, &c., &c. Mailed free by the Author, or the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Price, 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having 18 years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ELEGANT DECORATED MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, representing the CHOICEST FOREIGN MARBLES. Also, WAINSCOTING, PEDESTALS, COLUMNS, &c., in RICH and ELEGANT colors. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD, No. 3 William-st., New-York.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, are requested to meet at No. 44 City Hall-place, on WEDNESDAY the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to celebrate the 85th anniversary of the evacuation of the British troops from our shores. P. S.—Cockade on hat; no side arms. Gen. R. RAYMOND, Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

RUSSET AND PIPPIN CIDER FOR SALE, racked and prepared for bottling; also, Newtown pippin apples, in small or large quantities, packed for exportation. Apply to R. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, North River, or No. 218 5th-av., New-York.

CUTLERY.—FINE IVORY-HANDLE CUTLERY; carvers, table and dessert-knives, plated forks and tea and table-spoons, together with a general line of cutlery of all kinds, at LITTLE'S, No. 59 Fulton-st., N. Y., between Cliff and Gold sts., east of Broadway.

## LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—LOST—WEDNESDAY evening, Nov. 18, when leaving a reception, on Madison-av., near 31st-st., a CLUSTER OF DIAMONDS, arranged in the shape of a heart, on a gold setting with a miniature on the reverse. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 45 West 34th-st.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,630, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same. ROWES & MACY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY used for manufacturing varnish, and also suitable for other manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to R. S. & E. F. BURNHAM, No. 69 Hudson-st., corner of 13th-st.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 24, 1868.



**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Rotter, Miss Kate McEvoy, Messrs. Hableman, Richardt, Dubreuil, Jos. Hermans and Ronconi.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mlle. Tostee.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F.B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NED SCARLETT, THE TERROR OF LONDON. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.



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**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The official Red Book of Hungary has just appeared. In the preface the maintenance of peace with Prussia and the German States is urged, and also a speedy settlement of the Schleswig dispute.

ROSSINI'S funeral, in Paris, on Saturday, was not a public display. He was buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise.

### GENERAL.

News from Mexico, received *via* Brownsville and New-Orleans, reports that ESCOBEDO and the forces intended to commence the Tamaulipas campaign had been surprised, by the whole force of VARZOS, at Hacienda de Alamilas, and defeated and routed. His soldiers deserted him, and for lack of men he himself was compelled to send in his resignation and to declare himself incapable of putting down the Tamaulipas revolution. It was believed on the frontier that Tampico and many towns of the State had pronounced.

The murder of Mrs. MARY E. HILL, at Philadelphia, on Sunday night, by GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., her son-in-law, causes much excitement there. Yesterday Mrs. TWITCHELL, the daughter of the murdered woman, was arrested on suspicion of having been an accomplice of her husband. A quarrel about property seems to have been the cause of the act. Mrs. HILL was wealthy by her husband. Negotiations had been going on for the purchase by Mrs. HILL, of the house in which the parties were living at the time of the murder—on the corner of Tenth and Pine streets. It is said that the business had been intrusted to Mr. TWITCHELL, and that he had had the deed made out in the name of his wife, instead of his mother-in-law. This act had caused difficulty, and Mrs. HILL had been advised to begin a prosecution against Mr. TWITCHELL for appropriation of funds. The murder was committed, it is thought, by Mr. TWITCHELL for the purpose of gaining full possession of the property. Mrs. HILL is reputed to have had only a life interest in the property left by her husband.

Information is received at Washington of the arrest and imprisonment of a party of Americans and Englishmen in Turkey, who have been engaged in the work of surveying a new railroad route. They are charged with having smuggled arms into the interior for the purpose of overthrowing the Government of the Sultan and placing the Pacha in power. The prisoners claim that the arms were for the defence of their employes. The American Consul-General for Syria and Palestine had demanded the release of the Americans and their delivery to him for trial, according to the provisions of the existing treaty, but, at latest advices, his request had not been acceded to.

JOHN SULLIVAN, a shoemaker by trade, was run over and instantly killed, yesterday morning, by a locomotive in the Central depot at Rochester, N. Y. He resided in that city, and was unmarried.

A squad of eleven negroes were brought into Brownsville, Tenn., from the interior of the State, a few days ago, charged with having formed a conspiracy to rob and murder Gen. WHITE, near the neighborhood in which they lived.

The excitement in St. John, N. B., over monetary affairs is abating. On account of the receipt of a telegram from the President of the St. Stephens' Bank, stating that the bank will probably soon resume business, the value of its paper has increased from ten to fifteen per cent. The notes of the Commercial bank were selling yesterday as on Saturday at thirty per cent. discount. It is reported that business in the city is almost suspended.

The extensive brewery of Messrs. HUGHES & BROTHER, in Pittston, Penn., was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon, causing a loss of $75,000. The property was insured for about $38,000 in the following offices: Ætna, $7,150; Wyoming, $2,000; Putnam, $2,000; Royal Insurance Co., $4,000; Republic, $2,000; Springfield, $——; Fire and Marine, $2,000; Fulton, $2,000; Baltic, $2,000; Home, (New-Hampshire,) $3,000; City Fire, Hartford, $3,000; Philadelphia Fire and Life Insurance Co., $2,000; Home, (New-York,) $4,000; Merchants', $2,000. The fire probably caught from the spark of a locomotive passing on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, by the side of which the building stood.

The question of woman suffrage in the District of Columbia is again being agitated. The friends of the movement are again preparing to canvass Washington for signatures to petitions to Congress, and frequent and free discussions are being revived.

At a recent meeting of the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minn., the Lake Superior, St. Anthony Falls and Minnesota River Air Line Railroad Company was organized, with a capital of $1,500,000. The proposed air line will run from a point near White Bear Lake to Shakopee, with a branch to St. Peter. A board of fifteen directors was elected, embracing some of the leading men of Minneapolis, St. Anthony, St. Peter, &c.

It is reported that Dr. YOUNG, one of the Norway, Me., Savings Bank robbers, now serving out a term of nine years at the Maine State Prison at Thomaston, desires to enter into a compromise with the bank and State officers. Report says he offers, if pardoned, to restore the money and help secure the accomplices in the business.

Two men and a young woman were suffocated in the recent fire in Lowell, Mass., and not three men as reported by the telegraph. The young woman was named SYBIL SHACKFORD. She came from Ellsworth, Me., and was an operative in one of the mills. She lodged in the attic of the building burned with a companion who managed to escape before entirely overpowered by the smoke and fire, by getting out onto the roof. It is thought that the stranger, said to be a jeweler from New-York, was one CUTTS ELLIS, of Boston.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will hold a three days' session at the Agricultural College in Amherst, beginning Dec. 9. Prof. AGASSIZ, President ROGERS, of the Institute of Technology at Boston; President GAMGEE, of the Royal Veterinery College; H. S. RANDALL, of New-York; M. P. WILDER, Dr. GEORGE B. LORING and ALEXANDER HYDE are expected to take an active part in the proceedings.

Public sentiment in Maine is very strong against the execution of CLINTON HARRIS, the murderer, which has been appointed for the 4th of December. It is thought probable that capital punishment will be abolished at the earliest session of the Legislature of the State.

The citizens of Keene, Jessamine County, Ky., recently arrested a man whom they suspected was a member of the Kuklux band, who murdered and robbed a negro some time ago, in that place. They placed a rope around his neck, and forced him to confess, disclose the names of his companions, and give the reason of the act. He explained that they were all "on a lark" and murdered and robbed the negro "for fun."

An interesting suit was begun in the United States District Court of Boston, on Saturday, by Messrs. BIRD, PERKINS & JOB against the schooner *Lady Mulgrave*. The schooner recently arrived at Boston with a cargo, the largest consignees being the above firm, who requested the agent of the vessel to land the cargo at a wharf which they selected. Instead of doing so, the agent caused it to be landed at another wharf, to accommodate one of the smaller consignees, and Messrs. BIRD, PERKINS & JOB were thus caused considerable expense for carriage; therefore they sue to recover damages.

A Texas paper announces the arrival at Galveston of a consignment of coolies, shipped from China under ordinary bills of lading. "Two-thirds of these persons are females, one of whom is said to be very beautiful;" and the journal from which we quote adds that the consignees purpose selling them at auction, to pay freight and charges.

The stable and the L part of the house of of Capt. JAMES G. PENDLETON, in Searsport, Me., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The main part of the house was saved in a damaged condition. Insured for $6,000 in Hartford companies.

The Cuban town of Batabano has been almost wholly destroyed by fire.

A telegram from Lowell, Mass., received in Boston yesterday, states that Gen. B. F. BUTLER is lying very ill at his residence in that city, and fears are entertained by his friends and family that he may not recover. At last accounts he was very low, and is said to have entirely lost his speech.

The body of a murdered man was found on Friday afternoon by two colored women on the side of a road near Gordonsville, Va., not far from the depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. It was partly concealed by bushes and dirt which had been thrown over it. The body was nearly naked, having nothing on but a pair of drawers and an old army blanket thrown lightly around the hips. The skull was crushed in just behind the right ear; the wrists were tied very tightly together, and the same cord was passed down and tied around the ankles so tightly that the flesh was cut to the bone. On the left arm the name of WILLIAM E. BURTON was picked in India ink. A jury summoned on Saturday ascertained that the deceased lived near Milboro', Va., and had been a brakesman on one of the Chesapeake and Ohio freight trains running from Richmond to Staunton. He had a family in Milboro'. Why the murder was committed is not known as yet.

The Erie case was before Judge SUTHERLAND yesterday, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. Arguments of counsel were heard at great length. The result was the vacation of the order of Judge BARNARD, appointing JAY GOULD as a receiver, and the appointment of Judge H. E. DAVIES to that responsible duty.

The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York have found a bill of indictment of nine counts against WM. FULLERTON, JACOB DEPUY, ALFRED A. BELKNAP, DANIEL C. BIRDSALL and EDWARD J. WINDUST, for conspiracy against Revenue Collector THOMAS E. SMITH, and of receiving from him $10,000 under a threat of informing upon him as to the offences with which he was charged before United States Commissioner OSBORN.

A well attended meeting of the Workingwoman's Association took place last evening at No. 68 Broadway, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY in the chair. Committees were appointed to report upon the work and wages of women in different pursuits, a short lecture was given by Miss VIRGINIA PENNY, and addresses were made by Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. ELEANOR KIRK, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LOGIER and Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS. The meeting adjourned until Monday, 7th December.

A Wall-street broker, named MARSH, late of TEMPLE & MARSH, yesterday absconded with $16,500 in United States bonds, which he obtained on the credit of the firm name. The firm, it appears, was dissolved some time since, but the fact not being generally known, he succeeded in making the purchase of the bonds, paying for them with a check, which, on presentation at the bank, proved to be worthless.

The Republican City Convention last evening nominated Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING for Mayor of this City, and Mr. CHARLES P. SHAW for Counsel to the Corporation.

Last night the Tammany City Convention nominated A. OAKEY HALL for Mayor, and RICHARD O'GORMAN for Corporation Counsel. There was no opposition. Subsequently the members of the Convention proceeded to the Manhattan Club and serenaded the Governor elect.

Yesterday six cases were disposed of by Judge RUSSEL in the Court of General Sessions. Two prisoners were sentenced to State Prison for five years, upon conviction for picking a pocket. Three other convicts were remanded for sentence.

We are indebted to Mr. FREDERICK ELY, purser of the steamer *Hermann Livingston*, for late Savannah papers.

Cotton was in active demand yesterday at a further rise in prices. Breadstuffs were fairly active; Flour and Wheat rather easier; Corn, Rye and Oats closed buoyantly. Provisions quiet and heavy as a rule. Groceries in more request. More extensive freight engagements were reported at about steady rates.

Prices for beef cattle have improved a trifle since the market days of last week. The cool and pleasant weather always favors sellers of beef cattle. The best bullocks were sold yesterday at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔., net weight. Most of the sales were made at about 14½c. to 16c. ℔ ℔. for the four quarters of meat, the seller making no account of rough tallow and hide, which, in the New-York markets, purchasers always receive without pay. Transactions in sheep continue moderately fair, with heavy receipts. The general selling prices range from 4c. to 5c. ℔ ℔., live weight. Thousands of sheep are sold at so much ℔ head—say $2 to $3 each, which would be less than 4c. ℔ ℔. Portions of droves when selected sell for 5½c. to 6½c. ℔ ℔. Receipts of swine are heavy, with prices on the decline. Most of the sales of live hogs are made at about 8½c. to 8¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight. A few lots were sold at 9c. ℔ ℔. Trade is moderate. Dressed hogs sell for 10¼c.@10¾c. to 11c. ℔ ℔.

### Interesting in the Courts.

Yesterday was a day of excitement and interest in the courts of law.

In the Erie Railroad case, after long argument, Judge SUTHERLAND decided to appoint Judge HENRY E. DAVIES Receiver of the Company, requiring him to give security in the sum of *one million* of dollars, and as fast as money might come into his hands in sums of $250,000, to pay it over into some solvent trust company for safe keeping. This vacates Judge BARNARD'S order appointing JAY GOULD Receiver, and gives an entirely new aspect to the whole proceeding. The language, as well as the action, of Judge SUTHERLAND shows clearly that he does not intend that the Judiciary shall be degraded and disgraced any further in connection with this matter.

In regard to the whisky frauds, which have excited a good deal of attention of late, the Grand Jury have found indictments against Ex-Judge FULLERTON and Messrs. BELKNAP, BIRDSALL, JACOB DEPUY and a Mr. WINDUST for alleged violations of law in the matter of demanding and receiving money of Ex-Collector SMITH, on false pretences and under pretended authority of the Government. Two of the parties indicted have succeeded in eluding arrest; the others have given bail.

Instructions were also received from the Attorney-General of the United States, directing District-Attorney COURTNEY to proceed with the trials pending in his Court of the *Kentucky Bourbon Company* and others, on charge of defrauding the revenue. The trial was at once commenced, as will be seen by our law reports.

The machinery of the Government, it will be seen, is again in motion.

### Specie Payments—The Talk About Resumption.

The country is periodically subjected to much wise remark on the feasibility of an immediate return to specie payments. One of these visitations invariably occurs on the eve of a session of Congress. We have official recommendations and recommendations that are not official. Divested of surplusage, however, it is generally found that they amount merely to an assertion of the desirableness of resumption, which nobody denies, and that they contribute little or nothing to its realization.

To be of any value, these suggestions should show practically how resumption may be reached. The evils of an inconvertible currency we all know. The desire to get back to a hard cash basis all feel. The question to be decided is, by what measures the object may be most quickly, and with the smallest amount of inconvenience, attained. Of talk on the subject there has always been plenty; but it has led to comparatively little. As a matter of fact, we are no nearer specie payments than we were two years ago. The steps taken in the meantime have failed to produce the required result. The contraction policy was sound in principle, and, judiciously administered, would have helped the country forward considerably. It was unwisely managed, however, and broke down in consequence; not only failing to fulfill its intended purpose, but occasioning a degree of embarrassment and exciting an opposition which necessitated its abandonment. It is not probable that the experiment, in the same form, will be again attempted.

The sapient financiers who propose to legislate back resumption by enacting the date at which gold and greenbacks shall be of equal value, forget the essential condition of the change. If an enacting clause were all that is requisite, the 4th of next March might be fixed with a good deal of propriety; GRANT and gold would then come in together. But of what avail is it to make such a declaration unless the Treasury and the banks and the country are prepared to maintain specie payments when resumed? The Government may promise to pay in gold on the 4th of March or on the 4th of July, as Mr. SUMNER suggests, but nothing is more certain than the inability of the Government to continue cash payments for a single week thereafter. Suspension would be resorted to again under circumstances more disastrous than those which require its continuance now.

Resumption, then, is not a thing to be legislated into existence on a given day. It must be the result of restored confidence, and this again will be the product of prudent measures, judiciously administered, looking to the accumulation of specie in the Treasury and the banks, or its application in a manner that shall reduce the volume of currency and so appreciate its exchangeable value. All that can be properly done is to prepare gradually for the restoration of a state of things which shall render permanent resumption possible. When public confidence reaches the point at which resumption will be safe, resumption will take place; and any scheme for precipitating the event in advance will come to naught.

The impracticability of resumption as an act of the will only makes more incumbent the duty of Congress to adopt measures which shall serve as sure preliminaries to the one great end. What these measures may most advantageously be, is the problem which, we presume, will receive early and elaborate attention. The first point to be gained is the removal of the objection—hitherto potent—to the accumulation of gold in the Treasury. Past legislation has apparently proceeded on the hypothesis that a large amount of gold in reserve is an evil, to be checked by orders to sell when a given figure is reached; the truth being that while sales of Treasury gold to keep down the price of that commodity do not bring us a whit nearer specie payments, its accumulation in the Government vaults would assuredly lead in that direction. The sales of gold, however managed, retard instead of accelerating the purpose in view, because they weaken the Government at the very spot where the utmost possible strength is needed. When it is seen that the Treasury, gold bears some reasonable relation to the amount of greenbacks in circulation, we shall be far on the road to resumption; and any policy tending to weaken the Treasury, in this respect, inevitably renders resumption more remote. Thus, the good effected by sales of gold as a check upon speculation is more than counterbalanced by the mischief arising from prolonged suspension.

Nor would the employment of Treasury gold in the purchase of bonds improve the prospect. The obstacles to resumption are connected with the currency and the interests of trade—not with the amount of the bonded debt; and if gold is to be paid out at all, its best use would seem to be the purchase of currency at its depreciated price, as suggested long ago by the Cincinnati *Gazette*. By this method we should have a certain contraction, modified by the gold thrown upon the market, and in time resumption would be effected. We believe, however, that the preferable plan—because one that occasions less derangement to commerce—would be the retention in the Treasury of all the gold it acquires, after meeting the regular obligations of the Government.

It is, moreover, expedient to impose upon the National Banks some plan contributing to resumption on their part. Perhaps the best proposition that has been presented on this phase of the question is one requiring the banks to hold the gold received in payment of interest on the bonds which form the basis of their business. Its operation would of course materially reduce the resources available for dividends, but it would contribute very decidedly to the strength of the banks, and public confidence as its result.

### The Bench and the Press—Judge Barnard's Charge.

Judge BARNARD delivered an important charge to the Grand Jury yesterday, which will be found among our law reports this morning. He directs them to inquire into three subjects of general interest: 1, election frauds; 2, judicial corruption, and 3, the "action of certain newspapers in perpetrating daily and hourly libels." As there is no *hourly* newspaper published in the City, so far as we are aware, we might have been in doubt as to the precise meaning of this last clause, had not the Judge been good enough to be more specific. He counsels the Grand Jury, in effect, to indict the TIMES for "charges of the most atrocious character" against himself, contained in its article of yesterday morning, entitled "The Erie Infamy."

The Judge urges an indictment because he has "reached a period of life when such charges impair his usefulness," and he wants to see whether "this thing cannot be stopped in the future." His desire to have "this thing" stopped is natural and laudable, and it ought to be indulged and gratified before he reaches a "period of life" when no charges, however "atrocious," could possibly impair his usefulness, or disturb his peace. The peculiar composition of the Grand Jury encourages the hope that the Judge may be gratified in trying the experiment and seeing whether "this thing" can be stopped or not.

So far as we are concerned we trust he may. We shall very cheerfully respond to any demand that may be made upon us in the premises. If we have made charges against Judge BARNARD which either impair his usefulness or damage his character, and which prove to have been untrue, then we deserve the punishment provided by law, and shall willingly submit thereto. What we have said and done in the matter has been said and done deliberately, in what we believe to be the interest of the public and the cause of justice, and we accept to the fullest extent our responsibility therefor. We believe we have said nothing that is not true,—and nothing that cannot be proved to be true. At all events we shall very willingly accept the responsibility of establishing its truth, and of vindicating ourselves from the Judge's imputations for having said it.

We have not a word to say, therefore, against the Grand Jury taking precisely such action as the Judge deems necessary to repair his damaged usefulness and infuse a salutary terror into the newspaper Press. Whether Judge BARNARD will insist on having the case tried before himself alone, we do not know; but we venture to hope, but with many misgivings, that he will not issue an *injunction* forbidding any other Judge to have anything to do with it.

### The Chinese Embassy.

Lord STANLEY has been making amends to Mr. BURLINGAME for the coolness with which he was at first received by the English. Any mortification that the Chinese Minister may have naturally felt at being treated so inhospitably, can now find compensation in Lord STANLEY'S admissions. There is no attempt to avoid the ungracious fact of the early unfriendliness, nor, except by way of atonement, to excuse its churlish motive and effect. The English felt bad about matters and things in China; they did not like the idea of seeing their power and influence over that Government restrained and put aside, and feeling unamiable about it, they did not hesitate so to manifest themselves. It is very pleasant to find a diplomat so frank in owning up to a mistake. All animosity must be disarmed when a Cabinet Minister confesses that he has been behaving badly, and promises to do better. Doubtless it was the best thing to do, but it is not every one that could have done it so naïvely. Very likely the British have discovered that Mr. BURLINGAME'S powers were not to be exercised with unfavorable discrimination toward themselves, or that if they were, that they are so complete and exclusive as to make it vain to deny or ignore them. Lord STANLEY'S second thought may merely conceal a more accommodating policy, and his happy frankness over the luncheon at Windsor may vail the most formidable devices by which he proposes to win over, and, as Mr. Weller would say, "circumvent," the Chinese Minister.

This much must be said of Lord STANLEY: that in his diplomatic intercourse he seems to be simple and direct. He does not display all the arts and accomplishments of diplomacy in a court dress, but gives it a sort of slippered and incidental character. He seems to think that intercourse between the representatives of nations, may be as untrammeled by forms and reserves as intercourse between other persons. When he is in the wrong, and has any concessions or admissions to make, he does so with a clean and concise method that cannot be quarreled with. His speech on the *Alabama* claims, made it almost a pertinacity to insist on any mere form of settling a liability he virtually admitted. In all his speeches referring to this country, he has manifested good feeling and sense. And now he has been telling Mr. BURLINGAME that he must not mind what has happened; that the British people have been sulking a bit, but mean hereafter to be pleasant and happy. All this is wrong, according to the old rules of diplomacy. TALLEYRAND would never have made such informal admissions at lunch. High officials have never been accustomed to admit an error so plumply. They cover up a substantial concession with a flourish of fine phrases. They give up a point with a fine air that denotes graceful forbearance rather than defeated conviction or argument. Is all this to be changed, and are Cabinet Ministers to talk like other folks, to say what they mean without reserve or concealment, and to admit their errors frankly and without apparent compunction, as Lord STANLEY has done?

### The Charter Election.

The Tammany Hall organization of the Democratic Party nominated last evening A. OAKEY HALL for Mayor, and RICHARD O'GORMAN for Corporation Counsel. The candidates of the Democratic City Union wing have withdrawn, and it is probable that all branches and factions of the party will unite in support of the Tammany ticket. The Republicans also made *their* nominations,—presenting F. A. CONKLING as their candidate for Mayor, and C. P. SHAW for Corporation Counsel. Under the circumstances these are as good nominations as could possibly have been made. At this present time of writing, the chances seem to be decidedly in favor of the election of HALL and O'GORMAN. It is doubtful, indeed, whether it can be fairly said that anybody is running against them.

### The New Indian Campaign—Scene of Operations.

The Winter campaign against the Indians, so long and carefully prepared, is now successfully launched. Gen. SHERIDAN commands in person, and his forces are probably over three thousand strong—nearly all mounted and well equipped with breech-loading arms. Starting in several columns from various points, such as Fort Wallace, Fort Dodge and Fort Lyon, under CUSTER, CARR, CARPENTER, and others, they will converge in the region of the Canadian River.

The campaigning-ground of these new operations is not generally understood, nor is the precise purpose of the present expedition. The great region stretching from the headwaters of the Missouri down to Texas and New-Mexico, and which of old was styled the "Indian Territory," is still indefinitely called "The Plains." However, it will not be difficult to set forth and describe the *terrain* of the present war.

The two tribes with whom we have heretofore had our chief difficulties are the Sioux and the Cheyennes, the four tribes against whom, principally, SHERIDAN is now operating, are the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches. The Sioux have always been among the most murderous and malignant of our enemies, as they are the strongest. However, they gained their object, last Spring, when our forces abandoned the famous Powder River route, breaking up the posts at Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney and C. F. Smith. The war with the Sioux was ended, and a late Omaha dispatch asserts that Red Cloud, the great Sioux Chief, (who, with Big Bear, was lately at Laramie,) has, with other chieftains of his tribe, signed a treaty of peace. It is important to note that this element is for the first time in many years eliminated from the Indian problem. It was the Sioux of Minnesota who committed the horrible raid on the frontier settlements of that State and of Iowa and Dakota, during the rebellion, and who, thence expelled, passed over and joined their kinsmen, the Sioux of Upper Dakota, and have ever since been engaged in such bloody performances as FETTERMAN'S massacre.

Thus it happened—namely, by our concessions—that the Upper Missouri, which for years had been the chief seat of Indian hostilities, became tranquil, and that we and the Sioux are now at peace. Some lodges of the Sioux, some Arickarees, (who are so small a tribe as to be of no importance,) and perhaps a few other Indians, may be joined in hostility with the four chief tribes already named.

The abandonment of the Powder River route naturally concentrated our troops southerly on the Smoky Hill route; and the *news* of its abandonment seems to have stimulated the tribes now hostile to try the same mode of getting *their* end—namely, an abandonment by our forces of the Smoky Hill route—by the same means, that is, robbery and murder.

The Nebraska, or Platte River, runs easterly through Nebraska from Fort Laramie, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, to where, south of Omaha City, it empties into the Missouri. This was the scene of the main Indian hostilities of former years—this and the region north, along the upper Missouri; and the word used to be, "The War on the Platte." South of the Platte, and nearly parallel to it, is the Kansas River, another tributary of the Missouri; and just south of that, but with its headwaters close to those of the Kansas, is the Arkansas, which soon bends and runs south easterly into the Mississippi. The State of Kansas, and particularly the neighboring affluents of these two rivers, namely, the Big Blue, Republican, Solomon's, Saline and Smoky Hill Forks of the Kansas, and Walnut Creek, Pawnee Fork and the Cimarron River, branches of the Arkansas, formed the theatre of last Summer's atrocities. All of these streams lie close together, running in the order named, southeasterly to the two principal rivers. The mere mention of them will recall the events of the Summer and Autumn—the plundering of ranches, pillaging of trains, murder of settlers, stampeding of cattle, and all the wonted array of savage warfare. But we find that SHERIDAN is no longer campaigning here. Col. CARPENTER'S detachment of three companies and some 12-pounders is, indeed, scouting near the Pawnee Fork and Walnut Creek—but this is the northernmost or rear column. The rest of the force is already gone far southerly, crossing the Cimarron, and bound for the Canadian River—a large stream which runs easterly through Indian Territory proper, parallel to the Red River, just north of it, and not far from Northern Texas.

The explanation of this removal of the war from the Platte region far down to the Canadian, and probably even into New-Mexico and Texas, is to be found in a sentence of SHERMAN'S late report. "The many expeditions have," he says, "necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character, because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass everywhere, but as soon as Winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe that Gen. SHERIDAN'S troops will be able to find them, and to destroy all that offer resistance." In other words, the "objective," so to speak, of the campaign, is their Winter quarters. It is a new experiment, often urged, but never yet fairly tried.

Now, the headwaters of the Canadian are the proper homes of the Comanches and Kiowas, two of the hostile tribes; those of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are further north—say near the Republican Fork. But these and others tribes range freely across all the Plains in Summer, while Winter forces them south to shelter from the winds and storms. The operations of SHERIDAN on the streams above mentioned had already hastened the southerly migration of the troops. Let him now strike at their villages, their stores of buffalo-meat, their Winter's provisions of food, forage, and fuel, and his work is accomplished. Driven from their proposed shelter and their supplies, the Indians are ruined. And it is to effect this that SHERIDAN is now, with Winter impending, "on the war-path."

### The Stafford Wooden Pavement.

OFFICE OF THE STAFFORD WOODEN PAVEMENT,
No. 54 PINE-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to correct your statement, made in an article in your paper of Saturday, headed: "The Stafford Pavement." You say "not a yard of it has been laid down or used anywhere." On the contrary, this Stafford Pavement has been laid in Boston, subjected to heavy travel, and with perfect satisfaction to the authorities and the public generally, as you will see by the evidence accompanying this note. The statements made at the meeting at Millиman's Hall, (which consisted of a corporal's guard,) of the property-owners on Seventh-avenue, are entirely without foundation. They say the cost is $10 per yard. That wicked contract says $5 per yard. As to the large amounts of stock, or any stock, held by members of the Boards of Aldermen or Common Council, it is not so, and, furthermore, the Stafford Pavement Company has never paid one dollar to any member of the City Government for the passage of the ordinance. We are now laying our pavement in Wall-street, opposite the Custom-house, and the public will have an opportunity to judge for themselves whether we do not furnish a firm, noiseless and lasting pavement. Yours, C. H. WELLS,

General Manager Stafford Pavement Company.

We publish the above with great pleasure. We regard with favor, and shall be happy to aid, every attempt that may be made to substitute something better for the wretched pavements with which the great mass of our property-owners seem to be thus far content. The City of New-York is, in this matter as in almost every other, greatly behind the other large cities of the world; and we hope public opinion and improved methods of construction will, ere long, bring about a greatly needed reform in this matter.

The high price charged by the owners of the patented wooden pavements, (both the Nicolson and the Stafford,) is unquestionably an obstacle to their speedy introduction; but this, with others, will, we trust, in due time be removed. That the Stafford Company have never paid a dollar "*to any member of the Common Council* for the passage of the ordinance" is very probable; but that the Company has never paid money to *anybody* for the purpose of securing the passage of such an ordinance, we do not believe its General Manager, or any one who knows of its affairs, will assert. Our readers may remember that the President of a Gas Company once stated on oath that he paid $20,000 to secure the passage of an ordinance allowing the Company to lay its pipes in the streets. He did not pay it to any member of the Common Council; he paid it, at the suggestion of the head of the Street Department, to *a clerk in his employ*; but it secured the passage of the ordinance all the same. Mr. WELLS must not suppose that he can impose either upon us or the public, by so shallow an evasion as that embodied in his statement on this subject. No ordinance can, in our judgment, be got through the Common Council authorizing the Stafford Company, or any other company, to lay down new patented pavement in any street, *without being paid for*. But we hope a great deal of new and improved pavement will be authorized and laid down, nevertheless.

### MINOR TOPICS.

The Philadelphia *North American*, in mentioning the fact that the State of Pennsylvania polled 655,662 votes at the late Presidential election, while it polled 476,642 at the election of 1860, when the population was less than *three millions*, argues that the State must now have a population of about *four millions*, which shows a much greater increase than the State has ever been credited with. Now, how must it be with the State of New-York? At the late Presidential election this State polled within a few votes of 850,000, while at the Presidential election of 1860, with a population of 3,832,000, we polled 675,000 votes. At the present time, therefore, the population of the Empire State must be over *five millions*.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is sure that Secretary SEWARD will not go out of the Cabinet when Gen. GRANT becomes President. From whom did the *Enquirer* get its information—GRANT OR SEWARD?

The *Cretan*, a little paper published in Boston in the interest of the revolutionists of Crete, is anxious to have this country go to war with Turkey, "to vindicate the national honor and the national flag, thrice insulted and violated" by the Turks. The proposition is very fine. But another party desires us to send over our fleet to support the Spanish Republicans, and fight all Europe in their behalf. This proposition also is very fine. But another party desires us to assist the struggling patriots of Cuba, and send them men, money, ships and guns to achieve their independence. This, too, is very fine. But another party desires us to assist the Republicans of Ireland, and give a lesson to the English tyrant. This, of course, is very fine. There is no doubt that we could whip all creation and the rest of mankind. But, after whipping them,—what?

A cable dispatch the other day reported that the Papal Government had come to a favorable understanding with the Emperor NAPOLEON in regard to Italy. The precise meaning of this did not appear, and we are not yet able to understand it fully. But a letter from Rome, under date of the 1st inst., contained the statement that the French Government was urging the Pope to cede to Italy the Provinces of Frosinone and Velletri, as the price of a guarantee of his remaining territories; and the assurance was given that the proposition was under consideration at the Vatican. It seems hardly credible that the Pope would cede to Italy any part of the small territory now left him; but his necessities are very great, and his situation may at any moment become desperate by the withdrawal of the French contingent. If he could come to terms with Italy, and at the same time satisfy France, by the cession of the Provinces of Frosinone and Velletri, he would at least secure peace for himself until the outbreak of war.

The Jesuits, who have been driven from almost every country of Europe, Catholic as well as Protestant, are coming to this country in large numbers. The *Libertà Catholica* says that 3,429 Jesuits are now employed in missionary work, and it seems that of these there are no less than 759 in the United States—including fathers, scholastics and brother coadjutors. Under the laws of this country, they are here free and safe in the pursuit of their work.

It is reported that Southern physicians of strong rebel sentiments in the Southern States, refuse to attend Republican patients who voted for GRANT. This is the most hopeful symptom yet reported. If these rebel doctors will stick to this resolution, and attend none but rebel patients, the Republicans will live till the next election. These rebel physicians act as if they were regularly enlisted in the *Union* army.

We published on Sunday a letter from a coal dealer to the Baltimore *Gazette*, in which he charged the responsibility of the high price of coal upon the consumers, who, when coal was last July selling at $6 50 and $7 per ton, refused to lay in their Winter stock, waiting for a further decline in the Fall; and when in September, on account of the Summer strikes and difficulties at the mines, coal took, contrary to their anticipations, a very slight but decided upward tendency, they all rushed frantically into the market as buyers at the same time, causing an unusual demand, and, of course, still further raising the price, which was also enhanced by the raising of railroad freighting rates about the same date. This sounds reasonable, certainly, and whether or not it accounts for *all* of the difference between $6 50 and $10 50, there is enough truth in it to teach consumers a lesson. Let those who can lay in their Winter coal during the Summer, when labor, freight and coal are cheap.

A newspaper expresses the most unbounded surprise and the highest hopes of the Cornell University, because "Mr. CORNELL himself was actually seen, a few days back, *with a pickax in his hand*, giving the boys his personal countenance and management." Mr. CORNELL'S whole life gives the boys much more "countenance" and encouragement in work than his taking a "pickax in his hand." He laid the basis of the fortune which he has used so generously in endowing this college by the use of the pickax, and by the hardest and most resolute and persevering daily toil. He can give the boys no more stimulating and useful example in this direction now, than that which his whole life affords.

Poor "ARTHUR SKETCHLEY," who has a home reputation for a humorist, had a wretched time of it in this country. He came over from England with a great flourish of trumpets, (chiefly his own blowing,) but couldn't induce people to attend his lectures. He has taken the usual course of Englishmen who have been unsuccessful in this country, in writing a book in which he speaks very unflatteringly of us and our institutions. In his opinion this is a wretched country. All the people are wretched. Our manners are wretched. Our food is wretched. Even our "drinks" are wretched. This is certainly very mortifying and discouraging, after all our efforts to profit by the hard lectures of Mrs. TROLLOPE, DICKENS and MACKAY; but there is some consolation in the reflection that Mr. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY is not likely to afflict us with another visit.

There has been nothing but confusion and difficulty in all the public works carried on by the Government since the passage of the Eight-hour law at the last session of Congress. Mr. MULLETT, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, in his recent report, says it is a matter of no personal consequence to him whether mechanics and laborers work eight or ten hours; but, at the same time, he says the progress of the buildings under his charge has been seriously embarrassed by the adoption of the eight-hour system on Government works; and he then makes the following statements:

> "The idea that as much labor can be performed in eight as in ten hours, has proved to be utterly fallacious; indeed, the experience of this office justifies the assertion that less labor per hour has, in most cases, been obtained under the eight than under the ten-hour system. * * * It appears manifest that the system of paying the mechanic who is employed on Government work the same price for eight hours that the one employed by private parties receives for ten hours' work, is unjust. It has, at any rate, increased the cost of public buildings from twenty to twenty-five per cent. beyond the amount for which I can consent to be held responsible."

It is rather a curious statement of Mr. MULLETT, but we believe the same thing has been observed by others, that men not only perform less labor in eight than in ten hours, in the aggregate, but also that they perform less in each hour on the eight-hour system than in each hour on the ten-hour system.

The never-ending discussion about marriages of consanguinity, has recently acquired new interest by the position of several prominent scientific men against the theory of these marriages being always injurious. The most recent utterance on the subject is by an eminent English physiologist, Dr. CHILD, of Oxford, in a new work entitled "Essays on Physiological Subjects." After discussing the various opinions now held, and the statistics that have been adduced of the bad results of such marriages, he concludes that there is no evidence of the existence of any law of nature, distinct from the ordinary laws of inheritance, which would be infringed by the union of blood relations. At the same time he admits that in the present state of the health of the human race these laws of inheritance would generally discourage such unions in the same degree in which they are forbidden by positive enactment.

The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *Monitor* is so much excited over the election of GRANT that it breaks forth in poetry, pictures and cursing. It gives a large wood-cut entitled "The Nigger-Spangled Banner, or the United States Flag as it is." The starry part of the flag contains twenty-four stars and eleven "niggerheads"—"the niggerheads signify the Southern States that have been doomed to negro supremacy." The stripes are represented by serpents, some with open jaws and quivering fangs, and others with forked tails, the whole exhibiting "the "dirty rag of amalgamation." Under the flag the *Monitor* says:

> "This is what the Yankee soldiers fought for in the late bloody war. This is what the Northern people strove to perpetuate during the political strife just closed. This is what Southern scoundrels have worked for ever since the surrender. Can we ever love such a disgusting piece of bunting? Never."

The *Monitor* is evidently published in the interest of WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The *Turf, Field and Farm*, in noticing the commencement of the fox-hunting season in Virginia, regrets that the young men of New-York, who expend thousands of dollars and most of their time on fast trotting horses, do not take to the much more manly amusement of hunting. While they imitate our English cousins in all their other sports, they neglect the finest of them all, fox-hunting. The fact is, says our contemporary, the young men of the North are utterly ignorant of horsemanship, which in Europe is considered the indispensable accomplishment of a gentleman. With half the time and expense now devoted to driving fast trotters, a capital hunting establishment might be gotten up by the young men of the City of New-York. A pack of hounds might be located somewhere on Long Island, within an hour's

travel by rail or steamboat, to meet at points agreed upon and duly announced in the papers three times a week, and, we doubt not, very good sport might be had, as foxes are abundant all over the Island.

## GEORGIA.

### Public Sentiment at the South—Negro Candidates for Municipal Offices—A Negro Ordinary Counts Seven—Condition of the Negroes—The Tone of the Leading Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION POINT, Ga., Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

The same good sense and submission to the inevitable which made WADE HAMPTON and other prominent men in South Carolina call on Gov. SCOTT and "give in their adhesion" to his Government, pervade all classes at the South since the election, except a very few incorrigibles, who are always talking about their dignity and manhood on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Those who really compose Southern society and may be said to represent truthfully Southern opinion, evince not only no disposition to quarrel or make trouble, but a desire to accept the result of the election with cheerfulness not unmixed with hope. Perfect confidence is felt in Gen. GRANT'S fairness, and while very few are stupid enough to believe that he is a Democrat, who will declare his intentions to carry out the New-York platform when he is inaugurated, there is a very general belief that he will not administer the Government on the extreme principles of the out-and-out Radicals, but will pursue a moderate, just and impartial course, leaving the States which are in the Union perfectly free to govern themselves, provided they obey the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The local Radicals express the hope, and are doing everything which their ingenuity can prompt to realize the hope, that GRANT will undo everything which has been done in Georgia since last April, which does not suit Radical views, *because Georgia has given a large majority for Seymour*. There is hardly a speech made or a newspaper article written in the Radical interest (thank God, the speech-making is nearly over) which does not advocate the undoing of reconstruction, and the doing the work all over again, so as to make Radical success certain; and whenever this course is recommended, the hope is expressed that GRANT will favor it, "because Georgia voted against him!" There are not many who think that GRANT will exterminate Georgia on account of her vote, or who think that the State will be "remanded" to the government of Gen. MEADE;" but the discussion creates ill-feeling and uneasiness, and checks the restoration of perfect harmony, which all good men so much desire.

The fact is, and it is as well to admit it frankly, the enterprising individuals called "carpet-baggers," who lead the Radical Party in Georgia, are not as scrupulous as they might be, and it would not be too rank injustice to say of them that they are a *leetle* more selfish than patriotic, and that if trouble pays better than peace they would very generally prefer trouble. The negroes had almost abandoned the idea of office and were content with the right to vote—had resolved to make no question about the right to hold office. But now that the municipal elections are about to take place, they are advised by the wire-pullers to put forward candidates and make the race, or in other words, to renew disturbance and perpetuate strife. Whatever opinions may be entertained as to the right of the Legislature to declare negroes ineligible to office, most people will concede that they are not qualified to hold office, and that if they will not demand the privilege, it is not wise to induce them to do so. The experience in Georgia, limited as it is, of negro office-holding, does not encourage a desire to extend it. A friend who recently visited a county in Southern Georgia, (McIntosh, I believe,) where the offices of Ordinary and Sheriff are filled by negroes, gave me a very amusing account of the calibre and conversation of these officials. Remember that the Ordinary is a very responsible judicial officer, whose special charge it is to take care of the estates of widows and orphans, and to attend to all matters relating to wills, administration, &c., and very often to decide very knotty points of law. My informant told me that he never met a more stupid or more entirely illiterate negro than the one who filled that high office in the county to which I refer. He could not speak intelligible English. He spoke the *Gullah* dialect of the coast, which cannot be comprehended by any outsider. His Honor wanted on one occasion to count seven in payment of some debt, which he did as follows: "Here's wan, (anglice, here's one,) and here's tarra, (here's t'other, meaning two,) and here's wan on top o'narra, (here's one on top of another, meaning three,) and here's one wid the futs all tied togarra," (here's one with the feet all tied together, meaning four, to be added to the three already enumerated, and expressed by a figure derived from the sale of chickens, in which it is the habit to tie four chickens by the feet.) It will certainly be admitted that the amount of education and intelligence which this mode of expression indicates is scarcely enough for the incumbent of a most important judicial office, and that it is not rebellion or treason, nor yet unreasonable prejudice, to wish to see such offices filled by persons who can count seven in a less simple and figurative manner.

It is hoped that by a proper persuasion and a kind representation of the facts, the negroes will forego their purpose to run negro candidates for the municipal offices, because were they to do so, it would produce nothing but strife and ill-will.

In the agricultural districts, where there are no offices, and there can consequently be no elections, perfect contentment, order and good feeling exist. The hands are busily engaged gathering the remnant of the crop and making arrangements to plant that of next year, well satisfied with the profits of this year's labor, and hopeful of doing still better in that which is to come.

The tone of the leading newspapers throughout the South, in relation to the election of Gen. GRANT, affords a very reliable index of public opinion. They all frankly declare that they would have much preferred the election of SEYMOUR, but they submit without a murmur to that of GRANT. It is true that there is not much merit in doing what cannot possibly be avoided, but it is not in this spirit the Southern people accept the situation. They really long for rest from political strife; and they believe that Gen. GRANT has both the will and the power to give them what they desire; that he has no disposition to persecute or oppress them, and that he can have no object to attain by impeding their prosperity or frustrating their pursuit of happiness. They have digested the hard and unpalatable truths which Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS told them, although they did not like them very much at first, and they seem to intend to follow his advice and abandon the pursuit of unattainable objects. They hope that, now that "political capital" is not in demand by either party, there will be less desire to misrepresent them; that their acts and deeds will be less harshly judged, and that they will get credit for the good they do, and for the evil which they leave undone. The Republican Party have achieved so great a triumph, it is hoped that they will be magnanimous, that temperate counsels will prevail, that toleration and kindness will draw a veil over the unhappy past, and that after some time, each section seeing that the other is animated by good intentions and a desire for good neighborhood and friendly intercourse, a perfect union will be restored.

I have faithfully sketched in the foregoing what I honestly believe to be the sentiments of the people of the South. Within the past few days I have seen some of the leading men in this State, who have all expressed the views which I have given as those of the people. I know that they will endeavor to make these views prevail wherever their influence extends, and make justice and moderation the rule of popular action toward all, whatever their political opinions or past conduct may have been.

Time will cure many of the evils which have not unnaturally grown out of the disturbed condition of affairs for the past few years. The incompetent, and, in many cases, disreputable officials, who have been appointed to fill offices of high trust merely on account of their adherence to party, without any reference to their integrity or capacity, will have passed from power. Other and better men will fill their places, and just, temperate and wise laws, enacted in the unobstructed exercise of self-government, and fully recognizing the new state of affairs, especially in relation to the negro, will inevitably secure peace and general prosperity.

I may be mistaken. I hope and believe that I am not. I do not write as a partisan, but as an impartial observer, who has good opportunities of judging and who tells the whole truth.

QUONDAM.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Don Giovanni," which usually is one of the most attractive of operas, failed last evening to draw the attendance which should have been present at a representation so excellent in every respect. The house was well filled, but it should have been crowded. Not only was the opera given with unusual strength of cast, but Mlle. DURAND made her *début* as *Zerlina*. The part is a difficult one, and so far Mlle. DURAND has not conquered it. The isolated pieces were given with intelligence and charming grace, and with a nicety of voice which assures us that Mlle. DURAND has a career before her. But it is evident that she has much to learn, and particularly the practice of the stage and the stage presence. Her voice is agreeable and pure. In such an opera it has but a poor chance of being displayed, but we have no doubt it will be found good, and will last good.

The general representation was excellent in every particular, and was in every way worthy of a better attendance.

To-night, "Fra Diavolo."

BROADWAY THEATRE.

This theatre held a hugely delighted audience last evening. The principal sources of pleasure were the performances of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS in the Irish drama of "The Fairy Circle" and the protean trifle entitled "An Hour in Seville." These pieces are as familiar to a certain class of play-goers as SHAKESPEARE is to another class, and are no doubt as much relished as the best works of the Swan would be. They furnish, at all events, an innocent and wholly amusing entertainment, and for this reason are not to be scorned. They also exhibit Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS at their best, and as that best is of the good and most harmless kind, it is worthy of the vast popularity to which these undeniable artists have brought it. No one can sit through the present performance without being on a constant grin; and as this is a laughing age, the entertainment commends itself to the generation. Miss KATE NEWTON still continues ill, and her place in last evening's performance was filled by Mrs. SKERRETT. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS are to produce Mr. BROUGHAM'S new drama, "The Emerald Ring," on Monday next.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Humpty Dumpty" is forty weeks old and talks Latin already, to wit, (to quote his advertisement:)

"Humptius in muro, sedebat Dumptius alto,
Humptius e muro Dumptius hen cecidit."

Which being translated means, "H. D. is still all the go, though many wouldn't credit it."

No changes are announced to take place at the other theatres. "After Dark" at Niblo's, and "Ixion" at Wood's Museum, draw crowded houses.

TOM THUMB and his wife, and the $30,000 NUTT appear at Cooper Institute every afternoon and evening this week.

The European Circus in Thirty-fourth-street remains under canvas for the present week, but after Saturday next, like the wandering Arabs, its people will strike their tents and steal away.

Four afternoon performances are to be given at the New-York Circus this week, to accomodate the holiday seekers. The first takes place to-day.

### The Teapot Business.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I have had a hopeful opinion of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as an actress, and have expected to derive a good deal of pleasure from her performance of some of SHAKESPEARE'S characters.

But I infer that whatever may be her merits, she, or her agent, has been badly advised as to the proper way of beginning a campaign in America.

I beg to assure her that it is not usual for our first citizens, either in New-York or Boston, to rush forward, the moment an actress of fair ability makes her appearance among them, to present her with a silver tea-service, even if she does come from England, and does happen to bear a renowned name. Such things, when they are reported in the newspapers to have taken place, are generally set down, by intelligent persons, as among the tricks and pretences which never help anybody in the profession, and which deceive very few people out of it.

Besides, they are getting to be very much overdone, and not to put too fine a point upon it, the business is "played out." It is much more apt to prejudice the public against an artist of real merit than to gain *éclat* and reputation for those who have none. If Mrs. S. is wise, let her eschew this sort of HUMBUG.

## FINE ARTS.

### National Academy of Design—Fall Exhibition.

The annual Fall Exhibition of the National Academy of Design was opened last evening in the Academy building, on Twenty-third-street, with a very fine show of pictures, as far as numbers are concerned. The quality was less satisfactory. But had the pictures been the finest in the world, it would have been impossible to give them a critical examination last night, crowded as the halls were with the beauty and fashion of New-York. As usual, the crush was overwhelming, and at times the pack was so dense as to render individual locomotion almost an impossibility. Swaying to and fro with the crowd, one was borne helplessly from one hall to another, fortunate if the tide threw him now and then near enough to one side to catch a glimpse of the pictures on the walls. But every one was in the best of humor, and seemed to enjoy the very discomforts of the evening.

The great feature of the exhibition is the collection of a large number of the works of several artists recently deceased—ELLIOTT, LEUTZE, S. A. MOUNT and W. S. MOUNT. Those of ELLIOTT and LEUTZE extend over three sides of the South Room, and make a fine display. Some of the earlier, as well as some of the latest, of ELLIOTT'S portraits are exhibited, and afford good examples of his style at different periods of his career. The most striking picture of LEUTZE'S on exhibition is the large historical composition, representing the massacre of Aztecs on their altars, by Spanish soldiery.

The most prominent object in the North Room is a huge composition by Prof. MORSE, painted a great many years ago, and now chiefly useful as a milestone from which to calculate the progress of art in America. Why else such a venerable curiosity should be dragged forth into public view, it would be difficult to guess. It would be equally difficult, we think, for the hanging committee to give a satisfactory reason for admitting Mr. BENSON'S picture of a free and easy couple reclining on a sandy beach,—unless the clever manner in which the girl tucks her head under her own arm, without dislocating her neck, secured its admission as a curiosity of art.

The Fall exhibitions are invariably disappointing, either from meagreness in numbers or lack of high excellence in quality; and the invariable excuse, that the artists are not ready to exhibit, suggests that the remedy for this would be the postponement of the opening a few weeks, until the artists were ready. But certainly no want of preparation can excuse the admission of two-thirds of the pictures that make up the present exhibition. The South Room will have an interest for the many friends and admirers of ELLIOTT and LEUTZE, but the other rooms will have few attractions until the opening of the Water Color Exhibition some time next January.

### Personal.

Following are the arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday: Gen. Anson Stager, of Cleveland; Hon. Noah Davies, of Albion, and Hon. J. F. Tracy, of Chicago, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. W. D. Lewis, of Alabama; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse, and Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Benham, of the U. S. Army, and Hon. A. Pollock, of Washington, are at the Astor House; Hon. J. W. Kimball, of Boston, and Hon. J. N. Lathrop, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Major Ogelby, of the U. S. Army, and Dr. Quimby, of California, are at the Coleman House.

## THE MAYORALTY.

### Republican City Convention—Nomination of Col. Frederick A. Conkling for Mayor, and Charles P. Shaw for Counsel to the Corporation.

The Union Republican City Convention met last evening at the headquarters, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY presiding.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER arose and said that the circumstances which induced the presentation of his resolution no longer existed, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to withdraw it, which was granted. Mr. SPENCER then said he begged to nominate, as candidate for Mayor, Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING. [Great applause.] He would not take up the time of the Convention by any extended remarks. Col. CONKLING had spent the best part of his life in this City, and was favorably known as a scholar, merchant, and earnest Union Republican. He had always deserved the respect and esteem of all good and honorable men. He had served two terms in the Legislature of the State, and during one of these terms was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. During that term he was the champion of economical administration of the Government of the State, and in that capacity saved hundreds of thousands of dollars to the over-burdened tax-payers of this State. He served one term acceptably in Congress. When the rebellion broke out he, as Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, obeyed the mandates of the Government, and went twice to the field, [rapturous applause,] and he (Mr. SPENCER) had been informed by the Secretary of War in his office at Washington, that Col. CONKLING was the only Colonel of a volunteer regiment that came into his office and abused him because he was not sent to the front. Col. CONKLING'S integrity was invulnerable. The breath of scandal never had assailed it. If there were, as was represented on a former occasion, persons outside of the Republican Party who earnestly desired to rescue the City from the dishonor, dishonesty and disgrace imposed by "the ring," they would find in Col. CONKLING a man to whom they could freely accord their suffrage. [Applause.]

Mr. JOSEPH F. ELLERY seconded the nomination, which was made by acclamation.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Corporation Counsel.

Mr. D. S. RIDDLE nominated Hon. HOOPER C. VAN VORST, and made an address advocating his claims.

Mr. JOHN V. GRIDLEY nominated Mr. CHARLES P. SHAW.

An informal ballot was taken, resulting as follows: VAN VORST, 80; SHAW, 64.

Some discussion ensued with regard to the eligibility and moral character of Mr. SHAW, which was sharply assailed by Mr. SPENCER and others.

Mr. ALEXANDER MCLEOD defended Mr. SHAW and attacked Mr. SPENCER, who retaliated in kind.

A ballot was now taken, Mr. VAN VORST receiving 72 votes, and Mr. SHAW 75. The Chairman declared that 76 votes were necessary to a choice. A second ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. SHAW, who received 81 votes, while Mr. VAN VORST received 68. A motion to make the vote unanimous was offered by Mr. SPENCER and was lost. Mr. SPENCER said he believed Mr. CONKLING would decline to run on the same ticket with Mr. SHAW, and in order to ascertain whether the candidates accepted, a committee was appointed to wait on them, and a recess of thirty minutes was taken.

At its expiration Col. CONKLING was introduced to the Convention and received with cheers. He said that when a few days since some of the members of this Convention consulted him with regard to the policy that the party should pursue in the pending canvass, he had said that candidates should be placed in nomination for every office by the Republican Party, and supported without deviation in the contest. He had done so in the expectation that some of the distinguished gentlemen named for the office of Mayor would be nominated. He had done so because he thought it necessary to have candidates for all the offices in the field, so as to preserve the organization and elect school officers, if nothing more. He accepted the nomination with heartfelt thanks, and looking for support to the good and true men around him, he would enter the canvass, leaving no effort untried to secure his own election. Without saying a word in derogation of the gentleman whom he understood the opposing party had just nominated, he would enter upon the contest, leaving the result to the people, to whose will, under the Constitution of the country, all must submit. [Great applause.]

Mr. CHAS. P. SHAW, the nominee for Counsel to the Corporation, was introduced, and addressed the Convention, accepting the nomination and conveying his thanks for it, after which the Convention adjourned.

### Tammany City Convention—A. Oakey Hall Nominated for Mayor, and Richard O'Gorman for Corporation Counsel—Serenade to the Governor Elect.

A meeting of the Tammany City Convention was held last evening at Tammany Hall. The Convention was called to order by Mr. WM. M. TWEED, and on motion of Mr. CHAS. G. CORNELL, Judge CHAS. P. DALY was elected as presiding officer. Messrs. WM. HITCHMAN and W. DODGE acted as Secretaries. The roll of delegates having been called, and all having answered to their names, a letter was read from Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER declining the nomination for Mayor, which had been tendered him, on account of ill-health and his fear that he would be unable to fulfill the duties of the office.

After an address by the Chairman of the Democratic German Committee, in which the support of the Committee was promised to the nominees of Tammany, and the hope expressed that the result of the Convention's deliberations would be the nomination of Mr. A. OAKEY HALL for Mayor, and Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN for Corporation Counsel.

Judge CONNOLLY then moved that A. OAKEY HALL be nominated for the office of Mayor by acclamation, which was carried amid much enthusiasm.

Dr. WM. SCHIRMER moved that "the highly gifted and talented RICHARD O'GORMAN" be nominated by acclamation for the office of Corporation Counsel. The motion was adopted.

On motion of THOMAS C. FIELDS, a committee of one from each ward was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, and conduct them before the Convention.

A motion was made by Mr. ALEXANDER WARD, that a committee be appointed to make arrangements for a ratification meeting on Friday evening next.

The nominees having made their appearance on the platform, were received with loud and long-continued cheers. Before introducing them, the Chairman said Judge CONNOLLY attempted to prevent Mr. WARD from making his motion, on the ground that he was not a delegate to the Convention, but the Chairman and Secretaries pronounced Mr. WARD'S credentials to be perfectly regular, and his motion was carried. It would be impossible to proceed unless some disinterested Democrat would "silence that dreadful bell" that was tolling so dismally outside the hall. The bell having been silenced, Mr. A. OAKEY HALL came forward and said that he believed it was in the part of the Indian Chief that FORREST exclaimed "You have called me and I come." He had come at their call, but he would not say, with the Indian, "If you don't want me I'll go back," for Democrats never went back. He was not guilty of affectation when he said that he came before them half with reluctance and half with gratification. It was a proud thing to be called on to be the standard-bearer of this great City. Every pulsation of his heart was one of intense gratitude to them. He was simply the trustee of the Democratic Party, and he desired to be nothing more. He did not desire to set up for himself, but to serve his party, his friends, and this great City. He would make but one individual promise, and that was that he would not be taken sick during the canvass, if he could possibly help it. He would trouble them with no physician's certificates, and would not give up the contest until he was fairly beaten. Mr. HALL then spoke in terms of praise of Mr. HOFFMAN'S administration, and assured his hearers that the Democracy would yet triumph throughout the Union.

Mr. O'GORMAN next appeared, and thanked the Convention for the honor done him, which he received with heartfelt gratitude and honest pride. He assured them that he would, to the best of his ability, defend the chartered rights of the City and maintain its interests.

On the conclusion of Mr. O'GORMAN'S speech, the members of the Convention proceeded in a body to the Manhattan Club-house, for the purpose of serenading the Governor elect, Mr. HOFFMAN, who, apparently taken somewhat by surprise, came out on the steps of the Club-house and thanked them for the honor done him. He was glad, he said, to hear the result of the Convention's deliberations. Two better nominees for the respective offices of Mayor and Corporation Counsel could not have been selected. He knew both of them well, and he felt assured that the interests of the City could not have been committed to better hands.

In response to numerous calls, Messrs. HALL and O'GORMAN made short addresses, and the crowd then dispersed.

### Mozart Hall Convention—Nomination of A. Oakey Hall for Mayor, and George Shea for Corporation Counsel.

The City Convention of the Mozart Hall organization, met last evening at Mozart Hall to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

WILLIAM P. LEE, Chairman of the General Committee, called the Convention to order; ANDREW JACKSON KIRWAN acted as Chairman; WM. P. LEE, Vice Chairman, and Messrs. MCCARTHY, KELLY and ZIMMER, as Secretaries.

The credentials of the various delegations were then presented, and no contestants found.

The various wards were then called in order, for an informal nomination for a candidate for Mayor. All but two wards nominated A. OAKEY HALL, the other two, SMITH ELY.

A. OAKEY HALL was then nominated by acclamation.

After considerable desultory discussion of an unimportant character as to whether, in nominating informally a candidate for Corporation Counsel, the wards should be called, commencing at the Twenty-second Ward, or at the First Ward, it was decided to commence at the Twenty-second Ward, which was done, all the wards except the First nominating GEORGE SHEA.

The nomination of Mr. SHEA was then made unanimous, and a committee of five appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their nomination.

It was then resolved that in case of either of the nominees declining the nomination, or withdrawing from the contest, the Executive Committee should have power to fill the vacancy.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

### The German Democratic Union Organization.

The Ward delegates of the German Democratic Union General Committee held a nomination meeting last evening at 6:30 o'clock, in Schwenger's Germania Hall, Third-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, Major W. SEEBACH in the Chair, Mr. ALBERT GOETTMAN, Secretary. After the meeting had been called to order, the motion was carried to dispense with reading the minutes of the previous meeting. Dr. SCHIRMER then moved that resolutions be adopted, expressing the regret of the German Democracy that considerations of his duty as a journalist, and also of his failing health, prevented Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, the President of the General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party, to accept the nomination as a candidate for the office of Mayor, offered to him by Tammany Hall, and that Hon. A. OAKLEY HALL, should meet with the support of the German Democracy, as also Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN for renomination to the office of Corporation Counsel. These resolutions were carried unanimously, and then, on motion of Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, it was resolved to communicate them *in corpore* to the Convention in Tammany Hall, Mr. JOHN JACOB FREEDMAN to officiate as speaker. After the organization—Committee having been ordered to appoint a day and place for the ratification meeting, which was afterward fixed on Thursday at Tammany Hall—the meeting adjourned, marching in procession, with music and banners, to Tammany Hall, where the resolutions were read. The General Committee of the German Democratic Union Party then, after the close of the Tammany Convention, serenaded their President, Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### Constitutional Union County Convention.

The Constitutional Union County Convention met last evening at Masonic Hall in Thirteenth-street, with Mr. D. MCMAHON in the chair, Messrs. HANLON and CRUMP acting as Secretaries. On motion, a committee of five was appointed to inspect the credentials of the delegates. While the Committee on Credentials were absent in the ante-room, the Chairman eloquently appealed to the delegates present to nominate only men who would reflect honor on the organization, and especially men who would devote themselves heart and soul to the work of correcting certain abuses now having an existence in the government of this great City. Mr. STUART followed in the same strain, as did also Mr. HUGHES, who openly and above-board charged Tammany Hall with being the only cause of GRANT'S election to the Presidency of the United States.

The Committee on Credentials here reported the presence of delegates from all the wards, and the report was accepted. The Convention then went into nomination of Corporation Counsel. A motion was made that the nomination be by wards. An amendment was made that the nomination of RICHARD O'GORMAN be made unanimous. The amendment was, however, withdrawn, in consequence of the name of Mr. JOHN MCKEON having been proposed, and the Convention then proceeded to take an informal ballot, with the following result: Mr. O'GORMAN received 98 votes, and Mr. MCKEON 12.

On motion, the vote of the Convention was then made unanimous in favor of Mr. O'GORMAN. After some discussion relative to the advisability of nominating a candidate for Mayor, a motion to that effect was carried unanimously, and the names of ANDREW H. GREENE, SMITH ELY, Jr., and A. OAKEY HALL were proposed. An informal ballot being taken Mr. GREENE received 87 votes, and the other gentlemen 18 each, making the vote for Mayor 123, while the entire vote cast for Corporation Counsel was 113. This difference, some of the delegates present accounted for by the fact that the delegates from the Seventeenth Ward had not voted for Corporation Counsel. A motion to the effect that Mr. GREENE receive the unanimous vote of this Convention was carried by acclamation. A committee of five was then appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their nominations. The Committee was also instructed to request the presence of Mr. O'GORMAN before the Convention, if it was possible; but the Committee returned in a short time, succeeding in finding neither of the gentlemen. The Convention, after indulging in some very eloquent remarks in favor of their nominees, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair. In consequence of a misunderstanding the delegation from the Seventeenth Ward withdrew from the meeting.

### Union Republican General Committee.

The Union Republican (Twenty-third-street) General Committee met last evening at the Headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, Mr. JOHN KEYSER presiding and Mr. A. J. PLUMB acting as Secretary. The following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That this Committee deem it inexpedient to issue a general call for primary meetings, but advise the Republicans of this City to support the Republican nominees for Mayor and Corporation Counsel, and recommend that the Assembly District organizations nominate or indorse Republicans for Assistant Aldermen and School officers in their several districts.

Mr. RUFUS ANDREWS offered a resolution directing the Secretary to call a meeting of the Executive Committee on the first Monday in December, to transact unfinished business, and to take measures for reorganizing the General Committee for 1869. It was adopted, and the Committee adjourned.

### Seventeenth District Union Republican Nominations.

The Union Republican Association of the Seventeenth District held a spirited meeting last night at the wigwam, Forty-sixth-street, President DARRAGH in the chair. A large accession was made to the rolls of membership, and much interest taken in the recent nominations of Mr. CREGIER for Assistant Alderman, and Mr. ALLEN for School Commissioner.

### The Democratic Union Organization.

A prolonged meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held at Masonic Hall last evening. Considerable discussion occurred in regard to the nomination for Mayor, during which the name of Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., was strongly urged. Hon. JOHN MCKEON was also spoken of as a candidate for Corporation Counsel. The Committee finally adjourned until this evening without taking any definite action.

### Assistant Aldermen.

The following Assistant Aldermen were nominated last evening: The Fourth District Democratic Union nominated BRYAN REILLY; the Fifth District Constitutional Union, JOHN M. FOX; the Ninth District Constitutional Union, JOHN H. DECKER; Thirteenth District Conservative Republican, ANDREW H. GILMORE; Fourteenth District Radical Republican, JAMES MCGEE.

### School Commissioners.

The Radical Republican District School Conventions met last night. The following are the results:

The First District nominated HENRY FISHER. The Second District adjourned to next Tuesday night. The Third District renominated S. B. H. VANCE. The Fourth District nominated JAMES R. TAYLOR. The Fifth District renominated RICHARD WARREN. The Sixth District nominated Dr. ALEX. WILDER. The Seventh District renominated HORATIO P. ALLEN.

### School Trustees.

The following nominations for School Trustees and adjournments were made last night:

The Democratic Union Convention of the Seventeenth Ward adjourned till to-night.

The Constitutional Union Convention of the Ninth Ward nominated HIRAM J. COLLINS.

The Democratic Union Convention of the Third Ward adjourned to Thursday.

### Brooklyn Liberal Christian Union.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Brooklyn Christian Union was held in the chapel of Rev. Mr. PUTNAM'S Church, Pierrepont-street, last evening, Mr. ROBERT FOSTER, President, in the chair.

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM opened the proceedings by reading a chapter in the Gospel of John, and offering prayer.

The President read his annual report, in which he spoke of the reading-room as having been greatly improved in the selection of periodicals and books. The visitors were also much improved. Women were promised ample opportunity for work in the future. The reading-room was now thoroughly unsectarian in all its selections of literature—it was all things to all men. The sum of $4,000 had been raised during the year. It was recommended as a measure of good policy to open the reading-room on the afternoon of Sunday.

From the Treasurer's report it appeared that the expenditures of the year, from December 23, 1867, to November 21, 1868, amounted to $3,771 36, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $273 46.

Rev. JOHN W. CHADWICK read a paper which treated of the same points upon which Mr. FOSTER had addressed the audience. He recommended the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Ignorance among the wealthy classes.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Mr. CHAS. P. GARRISH as President; EDWARD T. FISHER, Secretary, and ROBERT FOSTER, Treasurer. The Board of Direction included representatives of Unitarian, Universalist, Congregational, Episcopal and Baptist Churches.

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER delivered an address on the importance of the reading-room, showing how readers could please themselves and gratify their respective tastes in the selection of newspaper literature. He spoke of the NEW-YORK TIMES as being more of a religious paper than papers that were known by that appellation. He said the monks of the Middle Ages who used to begin copying the missal at 20 years of age and finish at 70 years of age, would, if they were to awake from their long sleep, look in wonder and surprise to see HOE'S lightning press grasping the pure white paper, pressing it to its metallic bosom, kissing it sheet by sheet, and throwing it out on its mission of good at the rate of 20,000 an hour. Mr. GALLAHER'S tribute to the power of the Press was pithy, witty and instructive.

Rev. Mr. PUTNAM followed in a brief address upon the success of the Union during the past year. He felt encouraged, and he had no doubt that prosperity and progress were in store for it.

Rev. Mr. BLANCHARD then addressed the meeting, expressing his regret that he was called upon to leave just as the Union was entering upon a career of such eminent usefulness, but he was confident that the work was in good hands and it would not suffer. He would remember his old associations with pleasure as he endeavored to spread liberal Christian ideas in the home to which he was going.

The meeting then adjourned.

### Address of Cigar Manufacturers.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association of this City have drafted an address to those of their trade in the United States and Canada. It is to the effect that by the enforcement of the present Internal Revenue law, a great number of cigar makers who had been in the habit of taking tobacco from the shop to their homes to work into cigars, were compelled to seek employment in factories. By persuasion and threats most of them were induced to join the Cigar Makers' Union, and thus for the first time since cigars were made, the great majority of the cigar makers of New-York and vicinity were banded together into one society. Strikes then became frequent, and factories were closed and reopened at the will of the Committees, until a great advance of wages was obtained.

Feeling no security against further strikes the manufacturers finally banded themselves into an association for protection.

They proposed that a committee of arbitration, appointed in equal numbers by both societies, should hereafter endeavor to settle all differences, before further measures be resorted to by the men.

The proposition was voted down in full meeting, and they were told that they were not to be trusted by the men. They believe that by hearty cooperation on the part of the cigar manufacturers throughout the country, the Cigar Makers' Unions, and the Union of New-York especially, can be made to understand that their leaders are misguiding them. Even now, after a lapse of only two days, a large number of cigar makers have already left their Union, disgusted with the violence of their leaders, and have gone to work.

The Association, consequently, requests the country manufacturers not to increase the number of their workmen at present, but to communicate with them, and join in organizing in opposition to any unjust demands on the part of Cigar Makers' Unions.

A meeting of the Association is to be held at 1 o'clock, to-day, at the United States Hotel.

### Workingwoman's Association.

A meeting of the Workingwoman's Association took place last night at No. 68 Broadway, and was very well attended. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY opened proceedings by introducing Miss VIRGINIA PENNY, who read a short lecture upon women's work and women's duties. She said that women needed a greater variety of occupations. Those of men formed a circle, but those of women but the segment of a circle. The result was seen in occasional suicides and frequent prostitution. The most intellectual and agreeable occupations are monopolized by men. Those of women involve steady and ill paid toil. A man is as much out of place behind a counter, or fitting shoes upon women, as a woman would be chopping wood. There should be free institutions for learning trades, quite as much as for schooling.

At the close of Miss PENNY'S address, which was of sensible brevity, committees of ladies were named to inform themselves regarding the work and wages of various trades in which women were engaged, after which Miss ANTHONY urged several feasible measures, such as a training school, where women could learn trades, &c.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE LOZIER said that the profits of employers were great, and urged coöperation in business upon women as the only means of obtaining a proper reward for their labor.

Miss ANTHONY announced that Mrs. C. FISH, No. 114 Norfolk-street, together with a few female friends, had opened a small coöperative establishment for making ladies' and children's undergarments. She stated that Miss PENNY would make some startling reports at the next meeting regarding the condition of female tobacco workers in this City. She said that she had, last week, addressed an audience at Flushing, and told the crowd of men there that she did not believe one of them, who had a grown daughter, had educated her to earn a living in case necessity compelled it. She deplored the insufficient manner in which women were trained to combat with life. A woman should learn to feel it a disgrace to be able to do nothing well.

Mrs. ELEANOR KIRK made an admirable address upon the case of HESTER VAUGHN, a young woman in Philadelphia, falsely accused of killing her newborn child, and under sentence of death. A committee, consisting of Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. NORTON and Mrs. BROWNSON, were appointed to draft a petition to Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, for her pardon.

Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS stated that a committee of the Association had visited the Workingwomen's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-street, and recommended it to the workingwomen of New-York, for its exceeding cheapness and great comfort.

Miss ANTHONY said that from personal experience she could indorse Miss LEWIS' resolution.

An adjournment took place until Monday, Dec. 7.

### Coopers' Strike.

A meeting of Coopers' Union No. 5, now on strike, took place last evening, at No. 69 Vandam-street. Mr. PATRICK HUNT, the President, was in the chair, and DENNIS REAGAN was Secretary. Reports were received from various shops, the employers in which had all agreed to pay the advance required, except Mr. GRIFFIN, who had one shop on Charlton-street, and one on Thomas-street. GRIFFIN is a manufacturer of whisky barrels. The strike is confined to those who work on whisky barrels. They have been receiving $1 apiece for making them, and demand 25 cents more, which was the price paid up to January last.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS ABROAD.—The friends of the Young Men's Christian Association met at their rooms, No. 161 Fifth-avenue, in large numbers last evening, on the occasion of their regular monthly meeting. Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., presided. Mr. JAMES STOKES, Jr., was introduced, and gave an account of his researches among the Christian Associations in Europe. He became particularly well informed in regard to those in Great Britain, and found that their usefulness was soon greatly impaired by not giving their members generally any active participation in their work, like the associations in this country. After the termination of his remarks, it was announced that Mr. GEORGE VANDENHOFF would deliver a reading before the Association this evening. It was also announced that a series of sermons to young men would commence at the Protestant Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Sunday evening, Dec. 2.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Sunday evening last, ANTON SCHUMAL, who had recently arrived from Germany, was taken in charge by some friends, who proposed to show him the sights of the metropolis. In pursuance of this design, they took him to the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery, where the evening was spent in listening to the music of the great band, and possibly in imbibing unlawful lager. After his departure, SCHUMAL found he had been robbed of $480, and reported the case to the Police Officer JOHNSON, of the Staten Island Police, having "worked up" the affair, arrested FRITZ STRUM, who, being taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and confronted with SCHUMAL, was positively identified as the person who had sat beside him the entire evening. STRUM had on his person $62 and had no very definite idea of how he had obtained it. He was therefore locked up, and will be arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY this morning.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR.—It was publicly announced on Sunday morning last, by Rev. Dr. HAIGHT to the congregation assembled, that Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., of Yonkers, had accepted the call of the Vestry to the vacant pulpit of this parish. This chapel was built *in memoriam* of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS by a flock devotedly attached to him, and who have been for nearly two years endeavoring to find a man worthy to wear his mantle. During that period many of the most distinguished men in the Church have officiated in this chapel, and it is said that the choice of the Vestry is entirely satisfactory to the congregation, Dr. CARTER being well known for his ability and beloved for his earnest zeal and piety.

AFFRAY IN A BAR-ROOM.—At an early hour last evening JAMES DEVLIN, a cartman, entered the saloon corner of Elm and Canal-street, in company with a friend, and called for a drink. A squabble appears to have ensued between him and HENRY EICKS, the barkeeper, in reference to the pay. DEVLIN, in the sequel, received a severe and dangerous cut in the face, near the mouth, severing an artery, and which he says was given him by EICKS with a tumbler, but which EICKS states to have been the result of accident, DEVLIN having fallen and struck himself upon the tumbler. The wounded man was taken to Police Headquarters, where his wound was dressed by Dr. ARMSTRONG, and he was then sent to Bellevue Hospital. EICKS was arrested and locked up in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house.

A CHILD BURNED.—Yesterday afternoon the parents of CATHARINE TOOMEY, 9 months of age, who occupy rooms on the fourth floor of No. 220 Canal-street, went out, leaving the child asleep in a cradle near the stove. During their absence the bed clothes took fire, and the child was severely burned all over the body and head. Her cries and the smoke attracted the attention of Officer WEBER, of the Sixth Precinct, and it was only his promptness in breaking into the room through the locked door that rescued her from instant death. The officer carried her to the New-York Hospital, where the physicians pronounced her injuries to be of a dangerous character.

CRETE AND THE CRETANS.—Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD spoke for the benefit of the sufferers in Crete before an ample assemblage, at the church corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-[illegible]-street, last evening. In the course of his lecture on "Crete and the Cretans," he gave a vivid description of the struggle in that country with the Turks, and referred to the social and religious customs of the people. He terminated with an earnest appeal in their behalf.

THE POETS AND POETRY OF IRELAND.—Mr. WILLIAM GILL made the Poets and Poetry of Ireland the subject of an entertaining lecture, which he delivered before a large audience at the rooms of the Broadway Catholic Library Association, No. 1,366 Broadway, last evening. He made his hearers intimately acquainted with the lives of GOLDSMITH, MOORE, DAVIS and other Irish poets, and read several passages from their works. He was introduced by Mr. JAMES DEVINE, President of the Association.

MRS. G. W. PARKER certifies to having earned over $600 in a year, with one needle, on a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.—*New-York Dispatch.*

**Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.**
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

### NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

**A Universal Remedy.**—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

**Removal.**
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

**Dyspepsia Tablets**
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

**Do you want a timekeeper? If so, ask** your watchmaker for a Borel and Courvoisier Nickel Watch; Prize Medal awarded at London, Paris and Swiss Expositions, for best performance. QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., (up stairs,) only wholesale agents for the manufacturers.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.** The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

**Every Door Should Have the Patent** SPIRAL SPRING BUTTS on it. For sale by PATTERSON & BROS., No. 27 Park-row, N. Y. General depot, No. 83 Beekman-st.

**Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302** Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

## MARRIED.

DE RUSSY—PARKIN.—At Calvary Church, on Saturday, Nov. 21, by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., THOMAS M. DE RUSSY, of New-Brunswick, N. J., to EMILY LAWRENCE, daughter of the late Thomas Parkin, of this City.

HAIGHT—CHURCH.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, of New-York, HENRY J. HAIGHT to MARY L., daughter of Capt. C. B. Church, of Memphis.

HORTON—ARTHUR.—On Monday, Sept. 9, by Rev. L. H. King, C. E. HORTON, of Passaic, N. J., to Miss NELLIE M. ARTHUR, of the same place.

JONES—FISH.—At East Meadows, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. Edwin F. Jones, RICHARD JONES, of New-York, to BELLE, daughter of Wm. Fish, Esq.

KEYES—BABCOCK.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, by Rev. Dr. Joseph Sanderson, JAMES F. KEYES to MARY A., daughter of David Babcock, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

## DIED.

BEVIER.—At New-Concord, Columbia County, on Friday, Nov. 20, MARGARET VAN WYCK, wife of Rev. John H. Bevier, and daughter of the late Cornelius C. Van Wyck, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at the vault at Fishkill Village, on Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

BENKARD.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, J. PHILIP BENKARD, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 24.

COCKCROFT.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, EMMA LOUISA, wife of Wm. Cockcroft, M. D., and youngest daughter of the late Abraham Fardon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., (instead of Wednesday, as heretofore announced,) from her late residence, No. 6 West 16th-st., without further notice.

CORLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, CATHARINE ADELIA, wife of Christopher Corley, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 27 West 46th-st.

ELLIOT.—At Nassau, N. P., on Saturday, Nov. 7, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, infant son of Harriette F. and George A. Elliot, aged 11 months.

FAIGEL.—At Strasburg, France, LOUIS FAIGEL, in his 54th year; for thirty years connected with Delmonico's, of this City.

GODFREY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of her mother, No. 137 East 59th-st., ELIZABETH K., daughter of Harriet B. and the late Edward Godfrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HALL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 22, DAVID P. HALL, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HUGHES.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, JOSEPH HUGHES, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 47 Charlton-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 11 A. M.

☞ Manchester, England, papers please copy.

JEFFERSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, in the 44th year of his age, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, of the firm of Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

MORGAN.—At Fanwood, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 21, ESTHER M., wife of Wm. T. Morgan, and daughter of the late Ralph Pomeroy.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of William Morgan, No. 3 Rush-st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

MCGUFFIN.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, JAMES MCGUFFIN, aged 46 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 80 East 10th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ Dumfries, Scotland, papers please copy.

POLLOCK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 21, DAVID JOHNSTONE POLLOCK, aged 42 years and 9 days.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, John K. and William J. Pollock, also those of his father-in-law, Henry Adams, are invited to attend his funeral from the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, corner of 3d and Bloomfield sts., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, JOHN P., youngest son of Phebe D. and the late Daniel H. Southwick, aged 25 years and 8 months.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, James H. Hart, corner of Gates-av. and Broadway, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2 P. M.

SCHAFFNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, after a lingering illness, SALOME SCHAFFNER, relict of Frederick Schaffner, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 235 7th-st., this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—At New-Orleans, La., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, CHARLES MUNROE ST. JOHN, aged 26 years, youngest son of Abby R. and Isaac R. St. John, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 119 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THORP.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, AUGUSTUS A. THORP, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

VINTON.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, at Heidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in the 13th year of her age, of inflammation of the brain, ALICE, only daughter of the late Elisha Dyer Vinton and Alice Edwards Vinton.

[illegible].—On Sunday, Nov. 22, at New-York, Surgeon LOUIS [illegible], U. S. N.

The relatives and friends, and the officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**DR. SCHENCK.**

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has a large and commodious suite of rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he will be, professionally, TUESDAY, Nov. 24, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every person complaining with Consumption, or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also; whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for food, rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night-sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of Medicines at his Rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

Sold, also, wholesale and retail, by John F. Henry, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

**THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.**

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 268 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.
WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

**TAX SALES! TAX SALES! TAX SALES!**

Lots in all parts of Westchester County restored to the rightful owners; no charge until you get your lot restored; best of City reference. Address E. K. COOLEY, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

**THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS** House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—The Trustees employ no solicitors, and depending upon voluntary contributions, hope for generous offerings at this period. A family of nearly 300 are constantly maintained in the house—nearly 400,000 meals furnished during the year; average attendance in schools, more than 400; whole number of inmates provided for, 1,289.

On Thanksgiving the children will dine at 1½ o'clock. Out-door poor will have their dinner at 3½ o'clock.

Interesting exercises in chapel, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Contributions in money may be handed to either of the Trustees, or sent directly to the house, or through the Post Office. Donations of clothing, shoes, or articles of food will be sent for.

Please be particular to address HOUSE OF INDUSTRY. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES, (who are also Incorporators)—Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; R. S. Lockwood, Secretary; Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, Marshall Lefferts, Morris K. Jesup, George F. Betts.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR** Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, D and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

**ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS,** Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

**J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY,** No. 6 East 28th-st., should be attended by all persons of sedentary habits. Open day and evening.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW VOLUME BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 90, 92 AND 94 GRAND-ST., N. Y.,
Publish This Day:

**PRINCE EUGENE AND HIS TIMES.**
BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

Translated by A. De V. Chaudron, Translator of "Joseph II. and His Court."

1 volume, octavo, with eight illustrations by Gaston Fay. Price, paper covers, $1 50; cloth, $2.

For the hero of this novel, Miss Muhlbach has chosen one of the most romantic personages of the 17th century. From his birth to his death, Prince Eugene of Savoy walked among dangers and mysteries, and was torn, as few men have ever been, by conflicting emotions of love and hate, ambition and despair. Designed for the church, he became, by the force of his military genius, one of the greatest soldiers that the world ever saw. Loved and caressed by women he rejected every matrimonial alliance of beauty and station that offered, and died a bachelor. The period of the narrative is the middle of the 17th century, when Louis XIV. sat on the throne of France; Leopold I. was the Emperor of Germany, and John Sobiesky King of Poland. All these potentates have their place in the story. The courts of the three nations are introduced; their complex webs of love and diplomacy unraveled; and the bright or clouded scenes, and the great actors and actresses therein, with the gallant Eugene as the central figure, set before the reader's eyes like a panorama. Among the subordinate characters are the Duchess of Orleans, the Countess of Soissons, the Marchioness of Lauin, the Duchess De Bouillon, and other dames of high degree; the Marquis Strozzi, the Princes De Conti, the Duke of Lorraine, the Marquis De Villars, and the Margrave of Baden. From first to last this is a sensational book; but that is no fault of Miss Muhlbach, for the life of Prince Eugene was but a succession of strange events; his career being almost as full of contradictions and surprises as that of Napoleon. In all her mining among the histories and traditions of Germany, France and Poland, Miss Muhlbach never found a richer vein than this, nor worked one with better success. Adelaide De V. Chaudron has furnished the translation, and the ready pencil of Gaston Fay the illustrations.

D. A. & CO. also publish
THE FOLLOWING VOLUMES, COMPRISING
THE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY OF ROMANCE,
in large octavo volumes, handsomely illustrated, and bound either in paper covers or in muslin.
Price, in Paper, $1 50; in Cloth, $2.

*** In this series of Romances are included the famous novels of Louisa Muhlbach. Since the time when Sir Walter Scott produced so profound a sensation in the reading world, no historical novels have achieved a success so great as those from the pen of Miss Muhlbach.

1. TOO STRANGE NOT TO BE TRUE. A novel. By Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON.
2. THE CLEVER WOMAN OF THE FAMILY. By Miss YONGE, author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c.
3. JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
4. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
5. BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; OR, FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
6. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
7. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FAMILY. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
8. HENRY VIII. AND CATHARINE PARR. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
9. LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
10. MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
11. THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
12. NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
13. THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
14. NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER. An Historical Romance. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
15. COUNT MIRABEAU. An Historical Novel. By THEODORE MUNDT.
16. A STORMY LIFE. A Novel. By Lady GEORGIANA FULLERTON, author of "Too Strange not to be True."
17. OLD FRITZ AND THE NEW ERA. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
18. ANDREAS HOFER. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.
19. DORA. By JULIA KAVANAGH.
20. JOHN MILTON AND HIS TIMES. By MAX RING.
21. BEAUMARCHAIS. An Historical Tale. By A. E. BRACHVOGEL.
22. GOETHE AND SCHILLER. By LOUISA MUHLBACH.

Either of the above sent free of postage to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

**GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE,** cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

## POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—The Executive Committee will meet at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1868, at 8 o'clock, to transact important business. [illegible]

JOHN J. SHAW, [illegible] Secretaries.

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKING HOUSE OF

# HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

---

BANKING HOUSE OF

# Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold: also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

---

# HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1897, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

We know these bonds are a first-class security, and we sell them on their own merits. This road is now finished to Sacramento City. The net receipts are equal to more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

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HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868, for the sale of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1868.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

---

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

---

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

---

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

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DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

---

$300,000 OF THE SULLIVAN AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Left for sale FLAT at 85 cents on the dollar until Jan. 1, after which time accrued interest will be added.

This sum being required for the purpose of equipping the road bed now nearly completed.

They are the cheapest and safest security in market, paying SEVEN per cent. per annum, or about NINE per cent. on the investment, besides the premium of over TWENTY per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, 1st of May and November, at American Exchange National Bank, New-York. Capital, $1,200,000. Paid in, $1,000,000. Authorized bonded debt, $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road, franchises and property, including 4,000 acres of land heavily covered with valuable timber, upon which a twelve-foot vein of superior anthracite coal is now being worked.

The Company having realized to that extent on the sale of bonds, and the road being nearly completed, they will authorize no further sales at less than above rates.

A book with map and description of the mines, property, road and its connections, together with a statement regarding the work, progress and future prospects of the Company, and the security and availability of their first mortgage bonds, may be obtained by applying at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TOWNSEND, WHELAN & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., No. 80 State-st., Boston, Mass.

TOWER, GIDDINGS & TORREY, No. 74 State-st., Boston, Mass.

FOGG BROTHERS & BATES, No. 20 Congress-st., Boston, Mass.

W. C. TOWNSEND, Esq., Providence, R. I.

BROWN, LANCASTER & CO., No. 30 South-st., Baltimore.

SAMUEL MOFFATT, Merchants' National Bank, Albany; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, Financial Agents.

The following gentlemen (to whom we respectfully refer) have visited and examined the property of the Company:

Hon. G. W. GOOCH, Melrose, Mass.
Hon. G. W. WARREN, Boston, Mass.
Hon. J. S. POTTER, Arlington, Mass.
D. P. GREENE, Esq., Arlington, Mass.
BENJAMIN POLAND, Esq., No. 44 Hanover-st., Boston, Mass.
EARL P. MASON, Esq., Providence, R. I.
Prof. GEORGE I. CHASE, Brown's University, Providence.
S. B. CUSHING, Esq., Civil Engineer, Providence.

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OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

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CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

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PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient [illegible] account. For sale by [illegible] & BROTHER, Bankers, No. 19 Broad-st.

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BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—Holders of these bonds are hereby notified that the coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. [illegible], Acting Treasurer.

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## FINANCIAL.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

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# VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868—3 P. M.

| | Buy. | Sell. | | Buy. | Sell. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered, 1881 | 114¾ | 115 | 5-20 Coupon, '67 | 110⅜ | 110⅝ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 115 | 115⅛ | 5-20 Coupon, '68 | 110⅝ | 111 |
| 5-20 Regis., 1862 | 107⅛ | 107⅜ | 10-40 Registered | 104 | 104⅛ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 112⅛ | 112⅜ | 10-40 Coupon | 105⅜ | 106 |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 107⅜ | 108 | Gold | 134⅛ | 134⅜ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 108⅛ | 108⅜ | U. S. Cur. Pac | 99 | 99¼ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July | 110⅛ | 110⅜ | | | |

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

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# HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

---

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

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FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF STOCK IN woolen mill property, situated within two hours of New-York. Par value, $100 per share. For particulars, inquire of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

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WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE GOLD BOARD wishes a partner, who can influence business, with capital. Address O., Box No. 5,295 New-York Post Office.

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## DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1868.

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OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

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MACON, Ga., Nov. 2, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

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## DRY GOODS.

# BLANKETS,
# BLANKETS,
# BLANKETS.
# BED COMFORTABLES,
# BED COMFORTABLES,
# BED COMFORTABLES,
# BED QUILTS,
# BED QUILTS,
# BED QUILTS.

One of the largest and most complete assortments, embracing every size and some of the finest goods in the market, at extremely low prices, wholesale and retail.

WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., Between Broadway and Centre-st.

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# LACE CURTAINS

A SPECIALTY.

I. E. WALRAVEN, IMPORTER OF LINEN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York.

---

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 30, THE NEW ADDITION to their RETAIL STORE, BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS., with an elegant assortment of SILKS, SATINS, FANCY DRESS GOODS, REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, PARIS MADE SUITS, FINEST QUALITY FURS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS, GENTLEMEN'S DO., ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, &c., &c., IMPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION.

Also, they will offer at ABOUT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.

---

FURS AT POPULAR PRICES.

CHOICE SETS IN RUSSIAN SABLE, ASTRAKHAN, ERMINE, MINK, CHINCHILLA, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c., &c.

MINK SETS $30 AND UPWARD.

ASTRAKHAN SACQUES $60.

MISSES' SETS IN FRENCH ERMINE AND SIBERIAN SQUIRREL AT $5.

Every buyer guaranteed satisfaction. BURKE, 460 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor. Branch 128 Fulton-st.

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NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES— No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York. No. 752 Broadway } Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

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CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,166 BROADWAY.

---

NEW AND ELEGANT VELVET CLOTH Cloaks, Paris styles, 40 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. WM. B. McKENZIE, Sup't.

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## DRY GOODS.

# SELLING OFF

PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS.

WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,

Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23.

# LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.

GRAND-ST., cor. Chrystie-st.

---

# SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

Have made great reduction in the prices of their

# FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

preparatory to removing to their

NEW STORE.

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# RETIRING

FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

# STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call

FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.

# FINE TABLE-CLOTHS

AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,

OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN

MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN, MOIRE ANTIQUE, ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION, OLYMPIQUE, &c.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY.

---

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS with a line of colored and shaded Ribbon Velvets, lower than yet offered.

SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 and $1 50 per yard.

FULL LINE OF SATINS at $1 50 per yard.

REAL LACES VERY CHEAP.

Line of Colored Laces at one-fourth last month's prices.

REAL THREAD VAILS AT HALF PRICE.

BIRDS OF PARADISE

FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS in immense profusion.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMING AND FRINGES—Everything new.

YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT

Filled with real bargains from auction.

Specialty—LEATHER SATCHELS AND BAGS CHEAP.

All our Kid Gloves reduced in prices.

Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments.

Hosiery and new styles in Fall and Winter Gloves, cheap.

GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

---

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Crowded with everything new at lower prices than last week.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

---

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods. We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st. Fifth block east from Bowery.

---

REMOVAL.

# LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Have opened their new store in UNION-SQUARE, (Three doors west of Broadway,) with a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which they offer at AS LOW PRICES AS ANY IN THE CITY.

---

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS EACH; CHILdren's real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

---

## MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Broadway hats; new styles this day. Children's hats at reduced prices. Mantilla velvet half price. Mourning bonnets. Hats sent by express. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

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## CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 BROADWAY, Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

---

## FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st. Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

---

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., Offer their stock at wholesale prices.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

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## PERSONAL.

96.—LET NOT YOUR HEART BE troubled. Wednesday will explain all.

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## AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

# GREAT SALE OF 500 LOTS,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK, ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

AT 12 O'CLOCK ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, ON THE PREMISES.

The magnificent property at HOMESTEAD STATION, known as the homestead of the Hon. Judge Sturges, two miles from Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries, and only ten minutes from the City by the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The New-York and Paterson Plankroad runs through the property, and the New-York and Hackensack Turnpike passes within a few yards. This is the only large plot now for sale in this locality, and is unsurpassed for beauty and grandeur of prospect and excellence of soil. The above property is on a line with 40th-st., New-York. For maps and free passes apply to the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

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A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises: The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 800 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

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A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the Exchange Salesroom.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. CORNER FOR SALE.

3D-AV.—Premises northwest corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.; size 25x112, with alleyway.

BUILDING LOT ON MADISON-AV.

MADISON-AV.—Valuable lot on the east side of Madison-av., commencing 76.7½ north of 80th-st.; size 25.6½x100. $7,000 can remain on mortgage for four years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

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MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 80 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., NO. 24—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., NO. 82—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

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JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (By order of the Supreme Court.)

No. 128 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house, on south side, 155 feet west from Macdougal-st., with all modern improvements, high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-tubs; all in good order. Maps at the office: permits given. Attorney for plaintiffs, Cyrus Lawton, Esq.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above-entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All those three certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and distinguished by the numbers 1 (one,) 3 (three) and 4, (four,) and map of four lots of ground situated in the First Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Harman Hendricks, deceased, surveyed January, 1846, by Daniel Ewen, City Surveyor. Said lot, number 1, (one,) is bounded and contains as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of New-st., forty-six feet seven inches, northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. and the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along land of —— Schermerhorn, twenty-four feet nine inches, to lot No. 3 on said map; thence northerly along the westerly line of lot No. 3 eight feet nine inches; thence easterly along the northerly line of lot No. 3 thirty-three feet to lands belonging to —— Adee; thence northeasterly along said lands of —— Adee twenty feet eight inches; thence westerly sixty feet ten inches to the easterly side of New-st., and thence southerly along New-st. thirty feet two inches to the point or place of beginning; being known by the street numbers 22 and 24 New-st.; said lots number 3, (three,) and 4, (four,) taken together, are bounded and contain as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Exchange-place twenty-three feet three inches east of the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of New-st. with the northerly side of Exchange-place, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Exchange-place forty-eight feet nine inches, to land now or late of the estate of Nathaniel Prime; thence northerly along said land of Prime twenty feet six inches: thence westerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet eight inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land ten feet four inches; thence easterly along said Prime's land four feet four inches; thence northerly along said Prime's land nineteen feet three inches to the southerly line of lands of —— Adee: thence westerly along said —— Adee's lands three feet eight inches; thence northerly along the westerly side of Adee's land six feet three inches to the southerly line of lot No. 1 on said map; thence westerly along the southerly line of lot No. 1 thirty-three feet; thence southerly along the line of lot No. 1 and the easterly line of land of —— Schermerhorn thirty-two feet five inches; thence easterly one foot, and thence southerly along said easterly side of Schermerhorn's land and lot No. 2 on said map, thirty-two feet seven inches to the northly side of Exchange-place and the point or place of beginning: Being known by the street numbers 65 and 67 Exchange-place; be the several dimensions and distances more or less.

And also, at the same time and place, I shall sell in manner aforesaid, the unexpired term or fifteen years and six months, from Nov. 1, 1868, of a certain lease of all that certain store and warehouse situate on the westerly side of Broad-st., between Exchange-place and Wall-st., in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and now known and distinguished by the street number 24 Broad-st., aforesaid, said lease having been made by George T. Adee to Ezra R. Goodridge and Franklin F. Randolph and Francis Goodridge, composing the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., bearing date Dec. 26, 1863, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the City of New-York in Liber 890 of Cons., page 399, Feb. 10, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree, made at a stated term of said Court, held in the City of New-York on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein, will sell at public auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain messuage or building and lot of ground situate on the northeasterly side of Wall-street, in the First Ward of the City of New-York, and which in the deed therefor from Esther Minturn, widow of Jonas Minturn, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to the Seaman's Bank for Savings, in the City of New-York, bearing date the 10th day of August, in the year 1845, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 464 of Conveyances, at page 445, are described as follows: Beginning on the northeasterly side of Wall-street at the most westerly corner of said lot, and running thence northeasterly along the southeasterly line (the same being the centre of the party wall between the two storehouses) of the lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of Harman Hendricks, deceased, fifty-five feet and two inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot, ten feet; thence northeasterly along the same sixteen feet and six inches; thence southeasterly along the same lot three feet and six inches; thence southwesterly along a lot of ground now or late belonging to the heirs of John Gardner, deceased, eight feet; thence southeasterly along the same lot six feet and four inches to the corner of an alley or passage way hereinafter mentioned; thence southwesterly along the said alley sixty-two feet to Wall-st. aforesaid, and thence northwesterly along Wall-street nineteen feet six and one half inches to the place of beginning, with the right or privilege of an alley or gangway about three feet in width between the said storehouse and lot of ground hereby conveyed and the Tontine Coffee House, as by reference to a map or plan of the said lot and alley, by way of illustration colored green, and annexed to a certain deed executed by Moses L. Moses, executor of Isaac Moses and Reuua Moses to Thomas Franklin and Jonas Minturn, bearing date the 4th day of November, 1818, and recorded in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 133 of Conveyances, page 117, will fully appear, excepting and reserving, however, to the aforesaid Seaman's Bank for Savings, their successors and assigns forever from the said premises, as above described, the yard of and belonging to the said premises, except a strip thereof on the southeasterly side thereof, which is ten feet and nine inches in length on each side, and six feet in width throughout, be the same more or less, and except also the right of way to the said strip across that portion of the said yard, which is hereby reserved from the back door of said building to the said strip, and which said strip and right of way are included in and form part and parcel of the grant and conveyance hereby made, and further excepting and reserving to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever the use of the sewer and the right to connect therewith, leading through or across the said strip to the sewer, which passes under and along the alley on the southeasterly side of the said premises, and which latter sewer leads into the main sewer running through Wall-street, and otherwise reserving and excepting to the said Seaman's Bank, their successors and assigns forever, at their option, the right to carry a pipe through or across the said strip connecting with the said sewers in the alley, and thereby with the main sewer in Wall-street and the right to the use of the said sewers in the said alley and in Wall-street, the said party wall having been discontinued on the erection of a new building on the lot adjoining the said premises hereby conveyed on the westerly side thereof by the said Seaman's Bank, who erected an independent wall thereto, so as to enlarge the width of the premises hereby conveyed, to the extent of the half of the said party-wall, that is to say, six inches, be the same more or less, attending to the easterly side of the said independent wall, being same premises conveyed by Helen Hall and Willis Hall to said Edwards Hall, by deed dated May 16, 1861, and recorded in Register's Office, City and County of New-York, in Liber 844 of Cons., p. 552, on Feb. 17, 1864.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

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## AUCTION SALES.

# A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

# 300 CITY LOTS AND PLOTS,

TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, BARNS, STABLE, &c., AT KEARNEYVILLE, EAST NEWARK.

53 RAILROAD TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, FROM 5 A. M. TO 12 P. M. YEARLY COMMUTATION $60, ONLY 16⅔ CENTS PER DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, that choice piece of ground, with two dwelling-houses, barns, stable, &c., at Kearneyville, East Newark, known as the "Ogden Farm," divided into about 300 lots and plots, with abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, high land, the best of soil, having been used for many years as a market garden; bounded on the north by the New-York and Newark Turnpike, only 7 miles from Jersey City or Hoboken, and half a mile from Newark City, directly opposite the old "Lodi Hotel," on the south by the New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Railroads. This farm is only 400 feet east from the 200 lots sold on the "Kingsland Manor Plot," Nov. 19. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

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PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

19 iron-brass guns, various calibres.
1,419,000 pounds of shot, shell, &c.
8,411 muskets, carbines, rifles, &c., various models.
90,000 pounds of gunpowder.
31,775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
4,746 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 saddles.
715 curb bridles.
404 watering bridles.
472 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. Crispin, U. S. A. Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BENET, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.

FRANKFORT ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, Penn., Nov. 14, 1868.

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EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES. ELEGANT ¾ CLARENCE SILK-LINED, TOP-WAGON, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.

The property of K. Couillard, Esq., to be sold at auction at his stable, NO. 21 WEST 44TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., viz., an elegant span of dark bays, 15¾ hands, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and only eight years old; both fine saddle horses, and of extraordinary style and action; were purchased in Vermont by Mr. Couillard; an elegant silk-lined ¾ Clarence, built by Tomlinson & Demarest; equal to new; a fine top-wagon, with pole and shafts, built by Dan. Dusenbery; double and single harness, blankets, robes, &c., &c. The above will be on exhibition at the stable on Monday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Parties desiring really fine horses would do well to examine them.

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ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence situate on the Terrace, directly opposite the Harlem steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I., all the household furniture therein, consisting in part of sofas, side chairs, rockers, piano-forte, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil-cloth, cottage bedroom furniture, en suite, toilet mirrors and wardrobe, table cutlery, china and stone dinner, tea and coffee sets; together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils. Hourly communication by New-York and Harlem steamboats from Peck-slip. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

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GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell by auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., superb Paris and Vienna fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, Parians, bisques, Bohemian glassware, ink and card receivers, &c. At 1 o'clock, second great sale, by order of J. C. Barton, assignee of the Pendleton & Co. Manufacturing Company, of silver-plated ware, embracing a general assortment of first-class goods and of exquisite designs.

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SIXTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon,

70,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during December, 1868.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

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D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two valuable lots and buildings Nos. 116 and 118 Franklin-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. Lots each 20x50 feet. Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

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WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 800 GREENHOUSE and cold frame sashes, two brown ponies, well matched, greenhouses, wagon, farming utensils, fruit trees, &c., on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 11 A. M., at the residence of Mr. A. GRAEF, Conover's Lane, Bay Ridge, L. I. Fort Hamilton cars pass the place.

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EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Tuesday) Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, within stores Nos. 37 and 39 Stone-st., (under inspection of the Port Wardens, for account of whom it may concern,) 12,000 packages Valencia Raisins, damaged.

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In equity.—JAMES DRAKE and others vs. FRANCIS GOODRIDGE and others.—In pursuance of a final decree made at a stated term of said Court held in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868, and duly entered in the above entitled cause, I, the Receiver appointed therein will sell at public auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property and real estate, that is to say: All that certain piece or parcel of ground with the buildings thereon, situated on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Thirty-second-street, in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, particularly described as follows, viz.; beginning at the northeasterly corner of Broadway, as recently widened and straightened, and Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly in front along the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-three feet nine inches to the northerly boundary line of to what was formerly the Allen or Slidell property, so called; thence running easterly along the northerly boundary of the said Slidell or Allen property, seventy-three feet six inches, to a point which on a line drawn at right angles with Third-second-street, is distant seventy-five feet three inches from the northerly side of Thirty-second-street; thence running northerly on a line at right angles with Thirty-second-street, twenty-three feet six inches to the centre of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets; thence running easterly along the said centre of the block fifty feet to the westerly line of land now, or late of one Daniel Schoonmaker, and thence running southerly at right angles with Thirty-second-street, and along the said westerly line of land now or late of Schoonmaker, and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence westerly in front along Thirty-second-street, ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being subject also to the party wall agreement heretofore made with said Schoonmaker.—Dated New-York, Oct. 26, 1868.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Complainants, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Terms at sale.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AMERICAN GIRL OF 18, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; or as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in style, in a boarding-house or private family; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's sewing-machine; is willing to go out by the day, week or month; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 East 59th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would take care of an invalid; no objection to travel; is very fond of children; speaks German, French and English. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with ten years' City reference from her last place, (and the lady can be seen,) a situation; or would do nursing and plain sewing; fully capable for either capacity. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands thoroughly English, French and American cooking, pastries, breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best of City references given. Call at No. 432 East 11th-st.; inquire in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, who talks English and German, in an American family, to do general housework, or take care of children. Apply at No. 613 (new number) East 11th-st., near Avenue B, second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country, or to do fine washing and ironing in style, fluting and finery; no objection to a boarding-house. Call at No. 303 29th-st. Wages $12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; understands all kinds of fancy desserts, &c.; has unexceptionable City references; can take the place of a French cook. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain sewer; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 158 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; no objections to assist in the washing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all its branches; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has City reference from her last place. Call at No. 401 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse; fresh breast of milk; no objection to country. Call at No. 132 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as good cook and to assist with the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at 875 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation; one who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 87 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 38 Downing-st.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, sisters, who wish to live together; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and the other as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soups, and all kinds of family cooking; the best of reference can be given from her latest employer. Call, for two days, at No. 153 York-st., corner of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; or would do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 230 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PERSONS; one as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; also, fluting; the other as plain washer; both wish to go together; a hotel preferred; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 303 East 50th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; could take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City references. Call at No. 307 East 20th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy and efficient girl, a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call at her present employers, No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; understands all kinds of baking, meats and soups, cakes and desserts; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 247 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as seamstress; would have no objection to taking care of one child or waiting on a lady; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or chamberwork, or assist in the washing in a private family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 419 6th-av.; ring the top bell.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation to do chamberwork and sewing or fine washing; not long in this country; has good reference from the best of families at home. Can be seen at No. 247 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a Protestant woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant or invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 8th-av., near 21st-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 665 2d-av., corner of 33d-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, (PROTestant,) a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; or will do general housework; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELCH WOMAN, a situation as infant's nurse and thorough seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City reference; will go to the country. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, FAMILY sewing by the day, week or month; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 202 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting and all kinds of family sewing; can operate on two sewing machines; has good reference. Call at No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take charge of children; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as good cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as cook and the other as laundress; have good references. Apply at No. 105 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, a situation as a thorough experienced laundress; can do every kind of finery and fluting; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; would do a little washing, if required; good reference given. Call at No. 408 3d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family, by a young girl who can give several years' City references. Call at No. 25 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and waitress; can flute; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Apply at 446 West 41st-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $14. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. No. 432 East 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 Chrystie-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 2(?)3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as thorough cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 357 7th-av., over the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference given. Apply at No. 158 West 31st-st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as waitress; willing to assist in the chamberwork; first-class City reference. Call at No. 196 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 417 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go into the country; has the best of City reference. Address No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has best of reference from her last place. Call at No 102 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse to an invalid young or old lady. She can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 121 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., Room No. 19, rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion for chamberwork and washing or waiting; no objections to a boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with fine washing and ironing; over three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 873 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist in taking charge of a home. Apply, for two days, at Room No. 16, No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as good cook in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can be seen in the store; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook and to assist with the washing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 240 East 29th-st., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress; good references. Call at No. 240 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundry maid. Can be seen at No. 31 West 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to cook, wash and iron; best City reference. Can be seen in the store 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 230 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at 207 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 158 West 31st-st., Room No. 5, in the rear.

WASHING.—FAMILIES WISHING THEIR washing, ironing, fluting and bleaching done to satisfaction, in small or large quantities, taken from any part of the City of New-York or suburbs, and returned punctually, address LAUNDRESS, West Hoboken, N. J., Post Office.

NOTHING MENIAL.—A LADY WOULD like to superintend the household of a gentleman with children, or as companion to a lady. Address for two days, MARIE, [illegible], Bible House.

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## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and to assist in the washing; understands all kinds of pastries and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day at No. 39 3d-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Also, a first-class waitress wishes a situation in the same family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for one day at the same number.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress and to wait upon a lady; or as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; would go as nurse and seamstress; is highly competent; the very best of City references. Call or address, one week, No. 400 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook and baker; and otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 63 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable girls able and willing; one an experienced cook, baker, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing; the other will do chamberwork with waiting and assist in washing and ironing; City or country; best of references. Call in the store at No. 225 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do a small part of the washing; or would engage as first-class cook in a boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMSTRESS, who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing, work by the day or month; willing to do light chamberwork or assist in the care of children; City reference. Apply for the week at No. 307 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A very respectable Protestant woman; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; meats, game, pastry, jellies, creams; excellent baker; bone, lard, and has the best four years' City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment, a position in a widower's family; where there are children preferred; the best of reference; a pleasant and refined home is all that is required. Address REFINEMENT, Box No. 121 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT trustworthy woman as first-class chambermaid and sewer; would assist with washing; understands her business; has best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RESPECTAble woman, a situation; is willing to take care of an invalid or do the work of a small family; understands all kinds of work well; wages no object; best of reference. Inquire at 14 Ridge-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION (CITY or country) by a respectable woman; she thoroughly understands her business—can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; or, as chambermaid and laundress. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family and gentlemen, at her own house; gentlemen's washing and plain washing done at seventy-five cents per dozen. Call at No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., in the rear house, Mrs. McCANN.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of French, English and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, houseworkers, cooks, washers and ironers, young girls and those lately landed.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO DO washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at 261 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or housework or chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; four years' City reference. Call at No. 145 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small family in the City; good reference. Call at No. 235 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation to cook, wash and iron, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework. Call at 69 6th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE servants, German, English, Scotch or Irish, can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S large first-class Employment Office, (established fifteen years,) No. 135 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MRS. GREEN'S DOMESTIC AGENCY, No. 102 East 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable help. She may be addressed by mail. Five first-class cooks wanted.

### MALES.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A FIRST-class landscape and ornamental gardener, or as private gardener in a good place; the best of references, either personal at easy distance or letter in hand; the advertiser is a single man, of much experience in England and in this country; is of amobliging and agreeable disposition; to any one wanting such a man, the present is a good opportunity. Address LANDSCAPE, Box No. 192 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place, by a very careful and industrious young man; understands fully the care and treatment of horses, driving, milking cow, &c.; is willing to do whatever has to be done around; refers to his last employer with whom he lived; is a valuable man; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman and gardener and taking care of a gentleman's place: can be recommended by his last employer, where he lived for the season. Can be seen at his present employer's, at No. 55 East 4th-st., near Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as gardener and coachman; understands his business; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; good references. Address S. G., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (PROTESTant,) employment in or near the City; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; would make himself generally useful. Call or address this day, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., T. M., at No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN, A SITuation as coachman; is perfectly competent to take care of and drive horses, and has the best of reference. Address GEORGE, care of D. S. Gregory, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also, the care of furnace; will be found sober, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener by a sober, honest and industrious man, and the best of milkers of cows; either City or country; the best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HEAD GARdener by a German first-class gardener, who understands his business in all its branches; best of reference. Address E. D., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a first-class man, of sober, industrious habits; will be found civil and obliging; good City references. Address J. C., Box No. 297 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class Protestant man; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at the private stable, No. 121 West 37th-st., or address M. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Address T. B., No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man; is a first-class groom and coachman, with best of City references. Call on or address H. O. D., at stable No. 5 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; is a Protestant and thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 128 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Apply at the private stable No. 11 East 18th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS CITY collector for a large book-house; must have some knowledge of book-keeping. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, reference and salary expected, M., Box No. 2,277 Post Office.

BOY WANTED.—A WELL-CONDUCTED AND active Protestant lad, 16 to 18 years old, who has been accustomed to the care of horses and cows, and manifesting a desire to make himself useful, may hear of a good place by inquiring for Mr. COOKE, No. 36 Reade-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A BOOT and shoe house; must be a good writer, quick and correct. Address Box No. 2,056 Post Office, with references; no notice taken of applications without references.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., a number of first-class servants, ladies' maids, seamstresses, dressmakers, nurses, waitresses, excellent cooks and all English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c., for excellent situations.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; must speak French. Apply at No. 25 East 21st-st.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 313 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Apply, with good City references, at No. 12 West 33d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS; also a thorough chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH BUTler. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 45 3d-av.

The New-York Times, Tuesday, September 24, 1867.


SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE TO LIVERPOOL.
THE CUNARD MAIL STEAMSHIPS
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
From Pier No. 4 North River.
SCOTIA ..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
EGYPT ..... WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
CUBA ..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
ASIA ..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
AURELIA ..... WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25
LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 161 57th-st., and 937 BROADWAY.
Rev. and Mrs. O. H. GARDNER, Principals.
The English, French and Classical Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Circulars may be had at the Principals' residence, No. 161 57th-st., or at the Music Store of Messrs. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 21 West 34th-st.

INSTRUCTION.
MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium.

A LADY THOROUGHLY EDUCATED in French, German and music, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation in a family or school. Address Miss E. L. BOX 4,000 Post-office.

A GERMAN LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish perfectly, desires a position as governess or companion or to assist in light housework. Address Miss E. L. BOX 4,000 Post-office.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN (FROM PARIS), of good family and education, who has resided many years in this city, wishes a few pupils to instruct in the French language. Address PROFESSEUR, Box 4,000 Post-office.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND PANAMA.
THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S NEW AND FAVORITE IRON STEAMSHIP ARIEL, 1,500 tons burden, E. K. BABY, Agent, will leave Railroad Dock, foot of Canal-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th inst., connecting at Aspinwall with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer for San Francisco.

CALLING AT PANAMA.
FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMship ALABAMA, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. WILLIAM H. WEBB, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WEBB & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.
THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMship ALABAMA, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. WILLIAM H. WEBB, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
WEBB & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP GORDON, CAPT. LINE, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 39 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, DIRECT.
THE STEAMSHIP GORDON, CAPT. LINE, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 39 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE STEAMSHIP CHEROKEE, CAPT. will leave Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 39 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
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For freight or passage apply to
E. CROMWELL & CO., No. 39 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Steamers Glyde-built (Clydesmen), are intended for sail from
NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 28
ANCHORIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 5
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, Oct. 12
Cabin passage to Derry or Glasgow ..... $130
Second cabin ..... 80
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Paris ..... 150
Second cabin ..... 100
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Antwerp ..... 140
Second cabin ..... 90
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Hamburg ..... 150
Second cabin ..... 100
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Havre ..... 140
Second cabin ..... 90
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Bremen ..... 150
Second cabin ..... 100
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Southampton ..... 140
Second cabin ..... 90
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Glasgow ..... 130
Second cabin ..... 80
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Londonderry ..... 130
Second cabin ..... 80
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Queenstown ..... 130
Second cabin ..... 80
Steerage ..... 30
Cabin passage to Liverpool ..... 130
Second cabin ..... 80
Steerage ..... 30
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown ..... 30
Steerage passage from Europe on draft ..... 30
Children under 12 years, half price.
Infants under 1 year, $5.
Passengers booked to all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Steerage passengers provided with cooked provisions.
Passengers forwarded to destination by Inman Line Steamers from Liverpool.
Passengers booked through to Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Paris, Southampton, Londonderry, Queenstown and Liverpool, by Anchor Line Steamers from Glasgow

# THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

## Argument of Counsel Before the Supreme Court.

## Judge Barnard's Order Vacated and Judge Davies Appointed Receiver.

From 12 o'clock noon yesterday until past 9 last evening, the Supreme Court, held by Judge SUTHERLAND, was the scene of a most unusual excitement. Long before the appointed hour the small room of the Supreme Court Chambers was crowded to its utmost capacity with members of the Bar and other men who manifested a deep interest in all that took place. If all except the counsel engaged, and the reporters of the Press had been excluded from the room, there might have been tolerable accommodations. As it was there was no room for any one who took a part in the proceedings. Counsel had to stand for hours with hat in hand, and overcoat on arm, and reporters were compelled to take such "catch notes" as they could while standing among the multitude.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the Court called the case of *McIntosh vs. The Erie Railway Company and others.* There was a large array of counsel on the side of the Erie Company. The motion for the appointment of a Receiver in the suit of *August Belmont vs. The Erie Company, Peter B. Sweeney, Wm. M. Tweed and others,* was called on. Mr. Chas. A. Rapallo, Judge Pierrepont and D. B. Eaton, Esq., appeared for the plaintiffs. On the other side there appeared Judge Porter, Judge Fullerton, Mr. J. E. Burrill, Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel and others.

From the beginning to the end—which was after 9 o'clock last evening—it seemed to be a fight to stave off the hearing of the case.

Mr. Burrill said that with regard to this case he appeared on behalf of some of the defendants, and the counsel engaged with him had no idea that the case would be taken out of its customary place in the calendar. The counsel for the defence had been engaged in getting up the papers in the other order, and not supposing that this would be reached to-day, they had not given any attention to it.

The Court mentioned that on Friday last he had heard a case which, although not on the calendar, would come up for further hearing as soon as possible.

Mr. Burrill—We want a little time to get ready, and do not desire to have this case delayed one single moment beyond the time necessary for us to prepare. We had no reason to believe your Honor would make any exception to the general rule with regard to this particular case. We have been preparing affidavits.

The Court replied that if the learned counsel would look over the order he would perceive cogent reasons for taking up the case to-day.

Mr. Burrill—The papers for that motion were served on Saturday last at 1 o'clock. Now, as the case is conceded an important one, I do not see why we should be debarred from having sufficient time to prepare it.

The Court said it had not any doubt but that it was its duty to hear that motion now, no matter whether the learned gentleman wished to read any papers or not.

Mr. Burrill remarked that this motion would bring up the entire merits of the case. The order to show cause was returnable to-day.

Court—Then let the whole matter be argued in one motion.

Mr. Burrill—It is all one order to show cause.

Mr. Rapallo, for the plaintiff, agreed with His Honor, and remarked that the motions could be each regularly argued. The injunction might be modified.

Mr. Rapallo—Would your Honor set aside the motion and its modifications?

Court—I will limit the time each counsel may absorb in arguing. I have got a pressure of business and I cannot have the whole day consumed on this motion. I think if I give you two hours it would be sufficient, because there is nothing but questions of law involved.

Mr. Burrill—In the McIntosh case?

Court—Yes.

Mr. Rapallo said they did not wish to take up much time with the case referred to.

Ex-Judge Fullerton stated that when the Court would hear the reason of counsel for the defence not wishing to go into the case to-day, his Honor would allow the motion.

Mr. Porter remarked that counsel for defence were, on Saturday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, served with the papers. Acting upon general the presumption that the defendants in this case stood in the same relation that all other defendants, counsel could not tell when the case would be heard, except by consulting as to what was the regular practice of the Court. They were not told when the case would come on for hearing, and were, therefore, somewhat surprised at the effect, because by the general practice of the Court this case could not be reached at any rate within several days in the ordinary course of business. No application had been made for its consent to be advanced, and if it had been advanced it was not the business of council for the defence to then argue the merits of the application. The first of his objections was that there was no foundation for making the motion. It was provided in the 402d section of the code, that when a notice of motion is necessary it must be served eight days before the time appointed for the hearing, but the Court may prescribe a shorter time. Counsel read the provision alluded to, and remarked that the order shall also be returned before the Judge who grants it. It was found first, that without notice to him and his brother counsel, the cause had been advanced to a place on the calander to which it was only entitled by order of the Court. They found also that this motion is sought to be forced on with a notice of less than twenty-four hours, and to be so forced on without complying with the rules of the Code. The facts had not appeared to his Honor, and the order was therefore inadvertently granted. Counsel, with those engaged with him, presumed that the Court would have acted otherwise, or he would have been prepared. The order of Judge Barnard should be modified. If the Court held that the rules of law submitted were not applicable in this cause, then counsel wished to submit that the cause was one of the greatest magnitude—one which ought to be based upon a full presentation of the facts on both sides. He submitted that, as a matter of right under repeated decisions of the Courts, not only in this district of the State, his clients were entitled to move on an answer verified by affidavits. Upon that point the impression of the Court differed from his, although decisions had been given recognizing his right. It was all important, in a case of this kind, that counsel should be at liberty to cite authorities, and have time for consultation. If it were only the single point that four professional gentlemen assure the Court that they think they can produce decisions which will be satisfactory to the Court there ought not to be a decision until they present these decisions.

Court—I would not postpone it on these grounds.

Mr. Porter said that as the Court suggested that this order should be modified, he would on the part of his brother counsel, acquiesce.

Court—With regard to the form of bringing this matter up, the construction of the rule of law referred to is, that the Judge can say: "Sir, your order don't show cause for an excuse."

Mr. Porter submitted another proposition—that if the Court understood what counsel was going to submit, the Court would say that twenty-four hours was not time enough to prepare for the arguing, although it were desirable to have a brief discussion.

Court—I'll listen to you on a question of law with great pleasure, but I cannot conceive it possible but that it would be an abuse of my authority to postpone the argument——

Ex-Judge Fullerton—But there has not been one moment of consultation with regard to this case.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—Very creditable, indeed, to you all. [Laughter.]

[Mr. Porter recognized the propriety of having the injunction modified.]

Mr. Rapallo then proceeded to make a motion in the McIntosh case, namely, that it be dissolved. The contents of the complaint have been examined; they were familiar to his Honor, to the public, and to the counsel on both sides. The main feature was that McIntosh is the owner of 200 shares, and that this fact is mentioned in the books of the Company. Counsel had no desire to say anything impugning the motives which induced the Judge to grant the order. He regretted that any member of this Court should have suffered himself to be prevailed upon to grant it. It was enough for him to point out to his Honor two or three legal objections. Before doing so he would, in vindication of Belmont, read his answer which is filed, and which denies all the allegations of the complaint reflecting upon his character. [Reads it.] First, as to the injunction. This bill is filed by one stockholder to prevent any other stockholder prosecuting any suit commenced, or instituting any new suits. So far as it regarded any suits not commenced, there was no foundation laid for it in the complaint, and an action cannot be made on the face of that complaint. In point of fact, such an action had never been heard of. The danger that would result if such a practice existed, as shown in this case, would be this, that the directors of any company would be at all times free from punishment by a little collusion on their own part. The Judge who signed the orders must have done so without taking advice, for if he had looked at the Code he would have perceived that a Judge out of Court has no power to appoint a receiver, except in one special case. Cap. 8 of the Code provides for that. Counsel read at length the provisions alluded to, and stated that even if this had been the best case in the world, a Judge out of Court could not sign the orders. These objections were, in counsel's judgment, decisive. He desired, during the whole argument, to avoid making any reflections on particular parties, and his motion should be made on legal grounds alone. The modification of the duties of this receivership commences upon the order. If the modification did not stand, the main order does not stand. The order was in violation of several statutes of this State. The moneys of the Company consisted of the stock legally issued in January and in February. The time for indulgences had passed. No power can grant a person permission to commit a felony. A statute of the State of New-York says that no railway company shall purchase its own stock. All saw the weaknesses which characterized the proceedings under the hearing of this Court. It was a case for immediate action; for parties capable of such transactions as have been disposed to use not entitled to leniency.

Mr. Burrill replied. He said that notwithstanding what had fallen from his Honor, he (Mr. Burrill) would be satisfied the Court would be governed by what were the legal rights of the parties. His Honor was guided by his own views of what the rules of the practice of the Courts are. Counsel had no evidence to submit, as the counsel on the other side had prevented him from making even an offer to read any evidence. He came before his Honor with a few simple facts. This action was commenced a week ago to-day. The injunction order was served on the same day. The gentlemen on the other side remained quiet from Monday morning until Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. On Saturday was received the order from this Court to show cause to-day why the subsequent order should not be modified. The learned counsel had a right to complain of the breach of good faith on the part of those opposed to him. Not only did they delay the application and deprive him and his colleagues of the opportunity of preparing to meet it, but for the purpose of preventing them from reading affidavits in opposition to their motion, and thereby showing the falsity of their assertions in their answer, they skulked behind a mean and wretched rule of law. Counsel would present himself in opposition to this motion—in the first place, on account of his inability to meet the question that arises on the present motion, he not having had sufficient time. Had he and his brother counsel received the ordinary notice which is given in ordinary cases, they would have had their affidavits prepared. He thought that so far as his being brought into Court under circumstances that appear unfavorable to him, that counsel on the other side show that the place they wished him to stand was that which they themselves should occupy. The only parties now before the Court were Belmont and McIntosh.

Mr. Rapallo—Notice of this motion was served on Mr. William Tweed, Jr., at the same time. (Reads the notice.)

Mr. Burrill said this was probably the case; but his Honor would perceive that the present position of his client's counsel was attributable to the counsel on the other side. It would be necessary for the Court to determine, in the face of these papers, the effect of him (Mr. B.) not being able to produce affidavits now. There was no averment in his client's complaint, except that which bore on the question of collusion or non-collusion. He would offer the Court now, if opportunity be offered, affidavits showing the charge of collusion was without foundation. In the face of his offer to produce such affidavits, and to deny collusion, it would be unfair and unjust on the part of the defendants to argue this motion before the Court. He would offer to disprove all of them.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—We make no point of that; we don't care about it.

Mr. Burrill—Why are we deprived of the chance of denying the charges against us? The only defence that can be made to the action rests upon the collusion which they must establish, and if they fail in that, I submit your Honor would not interfere. This collusion is the very gist of the controversy. Have we not as much right to ask the Court to determine the case of the Erie Railroad Company and these stockholders as they have? Does not McIntosh desire to obtain an injunction to inquire what right they have to issue stock? There is no affidavit to prove Belmont's statement. Assuming we have come into Court fairly, I ask what objection is there in this complaint? He says he is the owner of 200 shares and that his name stands on the transfer books. No one knows that, and the criticism of the counsel on that point amounts to nothing. He says that several members of the corporation stated they could issue stock in an unlimited amount. Others say that it is fixed and determined by law, and that the Board of Directors have no power to issue more than they have already done. Is there any ground to suspect that the decision which the Court may eventually render with regard to this case will be given without giving all parties a fair opportunity of being heard?

Court—What was the question?

Mr. Burrill—With regard to the right of the Directors to issue this stock, and whether the capital stock has been limited by law, and whether it has been filled.

Court—Do you contend that A. B., the stockholder, has a right during the discussion, or until the determination of this question, to stop all proceedings against the stockholders?

Mr. Burrill—Not as an abstract principle. If the Court come to the conclusion that McIntosh has not preferred his action in good faith, I cannot sustain that order of injunction. I claim that there is a question—and not an abstract question—of the power to issue stock beyond a certain limit. It is a particular question. He (McIntosh) says that the directors have issued more stock than the charter of the Company permits. Counsel then went on to read the affidavit of Mr. McIntosh, wherein that gentleman says that the fluctuations on the price of the stock has been very great, as also the sales, and that the stock was repeatedly rising. He continued: So far as this complaint goes, we have a right to go into a court of equity and ask for the injunction ordered. There is another branch of this order which is impressed, the injunction having in view the restraining the commencement of other suits by other parties getting in collusion with those whose names are mentioned in the complaint. It provides that Mr. GOULD should be given "certain powers." The ground on which the application is made is this: The plaintiff alleged that the business of the Company is of very great magnitude. The complaint goes on to say that there are certain persons, who have a pecuniary interest, not doing right; but whether acting in connection with the officers of the Corporation or not is of no moment. Their interests demand that this road should be crippled in every way possible; that the earnings of the road should be reduced, and that the road should be impeded and reduced as far as possible. They ask to carry out their object in two ways: First, by throwing discredit on the stock of the Company, and if that is so, we ask the Court to decide; and, secondly, they wish to interfere with the operations of the Company, with the intention of crippling it by depriving it of its earnings. Whether it be true or not that the convertible bonds issued by the Company were good, they were legal bonds of this corporation, for which the parties holding them can make the Company liable. A large number of these bonds are in circulation. If such things are allowed, these persons will carry out the objects they desire to attain, and will deprive the Company of the power of applying this money to the payment of its obligations. Feeling there is no power to appoint a receiver, we ask that Gould be permitted to take charge of the earnings, and that he will pay the indebtedness of the Company. He was ordered to give a bond in $2,000,000 and did so. Let us see whether thus far there has been any infraction of any rule of law or of any rule by which Courts of Equity are governed. What has been done thus far? We ask that the Court will determine forever that these suits may be restrained; and till this question be disposed of, that this Company shall not be annoyed. The operations of the Company have not been suspended in the slightest degree. Who is prejudiced by what has been done? These injunctions restrain nothing except what ought to be restrained. (Counsel then read the petition of Mr. Gould with reference to Belmont in another suit, which has been already published.) He continued: In the New-Haven case the stock was separated, and the decision of the Court of Appeals was based on the fact that the stock had been separated. Judge Hoffman said, "You cannot separate the good from the bad; it is physically impossible." This forty thousand dollars' worth of stock is equally good or equally bad. This Court decided, however, that the separation was impossible after the decision of Judge Ingraham. These parties were, as I said before, all interested in depreciating the stock of the Company, and they sought still further to add that the market value of that stock ran to one-half its value. Profiting by the panic occasioned, an effort was made to buy in the stock at much smaller prices. What did we do? We procured an order of the Court which secured the Company without fear, so that it was enabled to pay its ordinary obligations with little apprehension of becoming bankrupt.

Court—In getting the subsequent order you assume that the issue of the stock was legal?

Mr. Burrill—I see nothing to prevent a Judge from making an order for receiver, any more than from making an order of injunction. He carries his power under his hat.

Court—I incline to the belief that an order out of court is void.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont said: Let us see a moment what we are talking about. Words wont cover up this case. It wont be covered by any amount of talking. It is a plain matter. I said when the learned counsel who last spoke was speaking that I did not care anything about the averment that there was a collusive suit. I'll take their own complaints on their own evidence and show your Honor that they are void on their own face. We deny the charges made in relation to our suit. It is said that Belmont and others were preparing to bring an action against the directors of the Erie Railroad Company for mismanagement and that they found the mismanagement out. It is mentioned in the TIMES how it was found out. On the same day your Honor's injunction was issued, the injunction we seek to vacate was issued. I notice my learned friend (Mr. Burrill) alluded to some 200 shares. He spoke of the order allowing this $200,000 worth of stock to be put in. He should have said $2,000,000. Let me read this complaint to your Honor. [Reads the complaint alluded to by Mr. Burrill, which was previously published.] Mr. Belmont is the holder of $400,000 worth of stock, and he makes up his mind the money has gone into somebody's pocket where he will never see it. The Judge is asked to make an order forbidding anybody to prosecute, and it was granted. Counsel, having read the injunction, proceeded: Let us suppose a case. The City Bank of this City, managed by its directors and cashier, last week had taken from its coffers nine-tenths of its capital. Moses Taylor comes and desires your Honor to restrain him and those cooperating with him, by an injunction, from being prosecuted, because, indeed, some one is ready to aver "that, from his observation, he alleges that said bank is well managed." He seeks your Honor to issue an order restraining these fraudulent directors from being prosecuted. Would your Honor issue such an order? Would not, then, this community be shocked at such a thing? They would not be more shocked than they have been for the same thing which has lately appeared in the public prints, and gone through the world. After making these averments about the money on their noses, Mr. Burrill says that if there is not an injunction the Company will not be able to carry on the road. Now if these directors have issued the stock fraudulently they are all liable for it. How do they propose to manage it? They buy up the stock which they have issued. They allow the funds of the Company to come into the market, and purchase it with whose money? On their own bill. The stock had been sold at 35 and they buy it at 100. Mr. Burrill told your Honor that if the directors would not bring the suit some other stockholders might bring one similar. On the subject of the legality, these men that are charged in the bill of Belmont were parties to the suit that was brought before this Court last Spring. The Court decided then that the stock was a legal issue, and the order was confirmed above.

Mr. Burrill—It was merely confirmed by default.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont—I was one of the counsel in that case and got a [illegible] ... In the case I referred to, as it then appeared, various litigants there were so constituted that some of them were owners of between twelve and fifteen millions, and a fall of 90 or 95 *per cent.* was a loss of from two to three millions of dollars. Too much property was involved in it. Now there comes up a case where the plaintiff is able to litigate and is willing to litigate it. It is brought into court for the determination of the Judges, and it will be known whether any justice can be done or not. We are to find out whether an *ex-parte* order made in a bedroom can appoint a receiver, [laughter,] and put property into the hands of a person who is charged with a fraud. Did any one here ever hear of such a proceeding? Mr. Belmont says stock has been fraudulently issued and that parties receive large bonuses. Instead of being heard, here comes an order restraining not only him, but every one else from perpetuating injustice. [Counsel here read the affidavits of Mr. Fisk to that effect.] He concluded by alluding to Mr. Burrill's opening remarks with reference to the Code which recognized no distinction between an order made by a Judge and an order made by a Court, and asserted that a Judge in supplementary proceedings can appoint a receiver; that he has the power to allow this corporation under discussion, to buy any stock that has been legally brought into market. The *bona fide* owner, it appeared, buys it at 35, and Mr. Gould had a right to purchase it at 100.

After some further discussion on the merits of the case, his Honor vacated the orders granted by Judge Barnard in the suit of McIntosh.

### The Belmont Suit.

The case of Belmont was then called on by Mr. Rapallo, who stated that it was a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the Erie Railway Company. The order to show cause had been granted by his Honor some days ago, on a complaint and affidavits, all of which had been published. After a brief statement of the case, Mr. Rapallo submitted the matter to the Court until the other side could be heard.

Mr. Burrell then commenced to read the complaint. After reading several pages the Court informed counsel that he was familiar with the contents of that paper.

Mr. Pierrepont thought it was not fair to take up the time of the Court in this manner.

Judge Sutherland—Counsel must be limited in their remarks. How much time do you want, Mr. Porter?

Mr. Porter thought he would like about an hour and a half.

Mr. Rapallo—The allegation in the complaint as to Pike's Opera House is not material on this motion for a receiver. Those allegations raise issues which will come up on the trial.

Mr. Burrill—Will not your Honor allow us to put in our affidavits?

Judge Sutherland—State the substance of them.

Mr. Burrill then commenced with the affidavit of C. H. P. Archer, who deposed as to the general good management of the freight business of the Erie Railway Company. He had been in the freight business for over three years.

Mr. Pierrepont—It appears that the purchase of the Weehawken property is conceded.

Abram T. Hewitt deposed as to the purchase of the rails and the rolling-mill. This mill was the only one in the United States which has had any experience in the manufacture of steel rails.

Mr. Rapallo contended that it was an inexcusable waste of time for the Court to listen to such affidavits. They made no issue with the other side on questions of this nature.

Judge Sutherland inquired when the moneys mentioned in these affidavits were expended.

Mr. Burrill—Since August last.

Judge Sutherland—I don't think this affidavit has much to do with the case.

Mr. Burrill—Your Honor will not certainly punish us for the acts of our predecessors.

Judge Sutherland—Oh, no! I do not propose to do that. I wish to hear you, Mr. Burrill, on all the important questions of law.

Mr. Burrill read the affidavits of Benjamin Blanchard, who has been for thirteen years in the Company's employ, of Justus D. Wright, who has been Treasurer of the Company, and Mr. John [illegible] Hilton, who has been connected with the Company's transfer office since its organization. The latter deposed that he had acted in perfect good faith in regard to the closing of the transfer books. He worked with great diligence to get the transfer books ready in time. David Allerton deposed that he was the one who negotiated the Weehawken property. There was no bonus. It was a wise purchase for the Company; the property is now worth more than double what was paid for it.

Judge Sutherland—You may read your papers, but I shall give very little weight to such testimony as that.

Giovanni P. Morrissaina deposed that he is Assistant Auditor; that the books of the Company have never been altered, and no false entries have ever been made at the instance of Messrs. Fisk, Gould Lane, or any other person.

Homer Ramsdell, a director of the Company, believed that Fisk, Gould and Lane had devoted their best energies to the interests of the Erie Company. Horatio N. Otis has had an experience of 15 years with the Company. All useless and extravagant expenditures had been stopped. He did not believe that Mr. Gould had been actuated by any motive except that of the good of the Company. It was not true as stated in the affidavit of Frank Work that the by-laws require the books to be kept open for twenty days before an election.

Mr. Vanderpoel read, amid much confusion, portions of affidavits of Fisk, Gould, &c., already published.

After a long delay, Mr. Burrill read an affidavit of Mr. Jay Gould, in which he denies all the material allegations of the other side, recites the terms of the settlement of the old Erie warfare, and sets up some new matter. The affidavit is very long. It was read to the Court at about 8:30 o'clock last evening, and no copy could be obtained for publication. Just prior to the reading of this, Mr. Burrill again made a powerful appeal to the Court for a postponement of the case until 9 A. M. on Tuesday. The reason why they were not prepared with their affidavits was because they had been unwilling to work on Sunday.

Judge Sutherland said it was not a year since that $10,000,000 of bonds of this Company had been issued in a most unusual, and, as it had been determined, in a fraudulent manner. With this fact the public had been made acquainted. The Press of the City had given full reports of all the proceedings, and very properly had commented upon them. The newspapers had also spoken of the way in which these former proceedings had been hushed up. It would appear that there was a liability of this Company to the amount of something like $100,000,000. Under all these circumstances Judge Sutherland said he felt as though *he must do all he could for the protection of the stockholders.* He was determined to do what was right, so far as he knew. The dignity of the Bench demanded it; the dignity of the Bar demanded it; the protection of the *bona fide* stockholders and the welfare of public morals also demanded it. The purpose contemplated by this counter suit must be rebuked. It was a profound mistake on the part of counsel who advised this other suit. Judge Sutherland concluded his remarks by saying that *he felt it his duty to appoint a receiver* in the Belmont suit, in pursuance of the prayer of the complaint.

Judge Porter thereupon took the floor, and in very eloquent language and at considerable length protested. The appointment of a receiver at this time, he said, meant simply the putting into the pocket of some person half a million of dollars.

Judge Sutherland said he could appreciate the general objection to a receiver appointed in modern days. It had not always been the case that one made an independent fortune whenever he was appointed a receiver. It ought not to be so now.

Mr. Burrill again asked for a postponement until Tuesday.

Judge Sutherland—If it were possible to make arrangement about these affidavits which you say you have not prepared I would not object. If counsel on the other side would consent to a postponement until to-morrow, I will adjourn it.

Judge Pierrepont thereupon recited at some length the history of the Erie case when it was before the Courts in the early part of this year. He said that then some of the officials did not hesitate to flee to another State with large amounts of the Company's funds, and that, too, in defiance of injunctions, and of all judicial authority that could be brought to bear upon them. Counsel then enlarged upon the way in which the *ex parte* order had been made in the McIntosh case, in which Jay Gould had been appointed a receiver.

Mr. Burrill read from some of the papers to show that His honor, Judge Sutherland, had already granted an injunction in this suit of Belmont, which injunction is still in force. Hence there could be no injury to any one if there were a postponement until Tuesday.

Messrs. Rapallo and Pierrepont, at this point, both asserted that this injunction was no security whatever. In the course of their remarks they referred again to the violation of the injunction last Spring in the Erie cases.

Mr. Burrill—Well I must say, your Honor, that we have been caught if we are not allowed to have time to prepare these affidavits. Judge Porter, Mr. Vanderpoel and myself, and also Mr. Fullerton, worked at the case in getting up affidavits until 12 o'clock on Saturday night. Our clients then wished us to go on through Sunday. We, as lawyers, could not believe that this Court would compel us to violate the law and good morals by laboring on the holy Sabbath. We decided we would not work on Sunday, and we told our clients we would take the responsibility, and now it seems our clients are to suffer on account of our pious regard for the Sabbath.

Judge Pierrepont—What difference is it to Jay Gould whether or not he is relieved and some better man is put in his place?

Mr. Burrill—Yes, it does make a difference—there is something back of all this.

Mr. Eaton—If your Honor please——

Judge Sutherland—Now, gentlemen, stop; I can hear but one at a time. I desire to do what is right. I must grant this motion for a receiver in the Belmont suit.

Mr. Burrill at this point called upon an officer to furnish him with one of Barbour's reports. It turned out subsequently that what the counsel most wanted was the affidavit of Mr. Jay Gould, which just then came into Court and was read by counsel, as referred to above.

After the papers were all read, Messrs. Burrill and Porter spoke for a few minutes each in behalf of their clients, and Mr. Pierrepont closed the argument.

Judge Sutherland, in conclusion, said that he would appoint Judge Henry E. Davies receiver of the [illegible] ... thereof. It was finally [illegible] that an order be prepared [illegible] the Court on Wednesday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

It was quite distinctly understood in open Court that this order never would be settled by the Court; that doubtless before Wednesday morning arrived, the officers most interested would, with the Company's funds, be safely beyond the jurisdiction of the Court—in other words, in New-Jersey.

The excitement in the Court-room for the nine hours that the argument continued was intense among all who listened to it.

### Remarkable Charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Barnard.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, Judge BARNARD addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I deem it not inappropriate at the present time to call your attention to three or four subjects that, in my judgment, the Grand Jury should look into: First, in regard to alleged frauds at elections; second, in regard to the alleged corruptions of the judiciary here; third, as to the action of certain newspapers in New-York in perpetrating daily and hourly libels. I had intended, gentlemen, at the commencement of this term, to have gone over many of these subjects more fully than I can now; but I am led to-day not to delay it any longer in consequence of the annoyance I am subjected to by newspapers and letter writers, not borne out, of all sorts of villifications and abuses for offences of which I certainly know nothing, and see if the writers of some of these articles cannot be made to come before you and substantiate some among the many of the different allegations that they have made against the Judge that now addresses you. In to-day's *Tribune* and to-day's TIMES, along with articles in the Jersey papers and elsewhere, are charges of the most atrocious character made against corruptions in interfering with the duties of electors, and charging the Judge with being in a combination in Wall-street. Now, it is unnecessary for me to say to you that he never bought or sold or owned a share of stock in his life, and as for the large fortune of $5,000,000, which one of the papers charges him with being possessed of, he has not now, nor did he ever have, belonging to him, separate from his wife, a single dollar's worth of property, and is to-day dependent upon his salary as a Judge, and the charity of his wife, and why these particular and atrocious charges at this particular time should be made with such boldness and audacity, is a matter I hope you, as Grand Jurors, whose duty it is, will look into, so that if you find them to be substantial, or even a suspicion that they are true, that you will give the Judge a chance to resign. For infamy means one thing, and it ough to be ferreted out; and if a man or a newspaper editor will sit down deliberately and make a charge without any proof, let us see whether the rigor and terror of the law will not stop this thing in future. For eleven years this Judge has submitted to it without any notice, and now, having arrived at a period of life when his usefulness is impaired by such charges, he deems it his duty, and yours, gentlemen, to look into the matter whenever you have leisure, and say whether a combination of thieves, scoundrels and rascals, who have infested Wall-street and Broad-street for years, and now quarreling among themselves, shall be permitted to turn around and endeavor to hide their own tracks by abuse and villification of the Judge.

## NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK POLICE NOTES.—JOHN ROURKE was arrested in Newark last evening, charged with stealing $50 from a box in the store of ANDREW CASSIDY, No. 86 Ferguson-street. He was held for examination....WILLIAM DEBAULT, a bar-tender, aged 32 years, was engaged to attend the bar at SCHMIDT's saloon, at the corner of Hamilton and Ward streets, Newark, last evening. He was relieved by the proprietor after about an hour's service, and took his leave, when it was discovered that a pocket-book containing $100 had also disappeared. He was soon after arrested, about half of the missing money being found in his possession. He was committed for trial....About two years ago the store of a Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, in Mulberry-street, was entered by burglars, and a quantity of boots and shoes carried away. Suspicion immediately rested upon a man named CHARLES RIKER, a resident of Bloomfield, who disappeared at about that time. No clue was obtained to lead to his whereabouts until yesterday afternoon, when he was recognized by Detective BRANT in Broad-street, and taken into custody. He confessed the burglary, but pleaded drunkenness in extenuation. He was held for trial.

EXPLOSION.—A boy named JOHN WELSH was seriously injured yesterday in Newark by the explosion of a glue-pot. In the water-chamber surrounding the glue-pot the water had become exhausted, and the pouring in of cold water by the boy caused an instant explosion, the glue-pot being thrown from the boiler and striking the lad in the face, causing a painful though not fatal wound.

## DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 23.
Exchange on New-York steady and firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7 75. WHEAT active at a decline of ½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 30@$1 31; No. 2 at $1 15@$1 14; in the afternoon at $1 14@$1 14½. CORN active for Old: sales of No. 1 at 85c.; No. 2 at 85c.; New Shelled, 58c.@58½c.; Kiln-dried, 72c.; Rejected, 70c. OATS active and firm at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2. RYE firm at an advance of 2c.@3c.: sales of No. 1 at $1 14; No. 2 at $1 10. BARLEY active and excited; No. 2, regular, $1 65; fresh receipts, $1 67. WHISKY quiet at 93c. PROVISIONS firmer and active. MESS PORK, $23 50; Mess Ordinary, $23; Rump, $23. Sweet-pickled HAMS quiet at 11½c.@11¾c.; Hams, 10½c.@10⅞c.; Shoulders, 7c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Short Rib Middles, 11½c.; Rough Sides, 10½c. BEEF CATTLE quiet but firm; Common to Medium Cows and Steers, $3 87½@$5 25. LIVE HOGS active at an advance of 15c.@20c.; Common to Fair, $6 65@$7 15; Good to Choice, $7 20@$7 50. FREIGHTS very quiet; Corn to Buffalo, 8c.; Wheat to Buffalo, by steamer, 12c. RECEIPTS for two days—7,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,500 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 26,000 bushels Barley, 7,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 23.
TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON, 22c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet at $5@$5 50 for Superfine: $6@$6 75 for Extra: $7 75@$8 for Double Extra, and $9 50 for Treble Extra. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c. for high grades, and 10c.@15c. for medium and low; Fair to strictly Prime Red, $1 35@$1 65; Choice to Fancy do., $1 75@$1 90; Prime to Fancy White, $1 70@$1 95; Spring scarce and wanted at $1 25@$1 27 for Choice. CORN advancing; sales at 82c.@83½c. for New Mixed and Old, and 90c. for Old Yellow and White. OATS firm at 52c.@55c.; Fancy, 57c. BARLEY steady at $1 80@$2 15 for Prime to Choice Iowa and Minnesota Spring. RYE steady at $1 15@$1 18. PORK dull at $23 50@$24. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Sides, 14c. BACON nominal at 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 17¼c.@18c. for Clear Sides, and 16½c.@17c. for Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed. LARD heavy at 14c.@14½c. for Prime and Choice tierce. WHISKY, 97½c. LIVE HOGS active at $6 50@$7. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$6 for Fair to Choice. SHEEP, $2@$5 ₩ head. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 4,200 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Rye, 2,250 bushels; Live Hogs, 9,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON—Middlings advanced to 23½c.@23¾c.; sales, 3,600 bales; receipts since Saturday, 7,770 bales; exports, 2,225 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 144⅞@145¾; Bank, 146¼@146¾; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ₩ cent. discount. SUGAR—Lower grades are depressed; fully Fair, 12¼c.; Prime, 12⅝c.; Clarified, 13¼c. MOLASSES higher; Common, 55c.@60c.; Prime, 65c.@70c.; Choice, 72c. FLOUR dull and lower; Superfine, $6 25; Double Extra, $6 62½; Treble Extra, $7. PORK dull and unsettled; New Western, $26; Old held at $28. BACON dull and unsettled; Shoulders, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18¾c. LARD dull, at 16¼c. for tierce and 17¼c. for Keg. CORN in better supply and easier; New, 90c. OATS firm, at 65c. BRAN scarce and higher, at $1 20. HAY scarce and higher; Western, $23@$25. WHISKY depressed; Western Rectified, $1 02½@$1 05. COFFEE dull; Rio Fair, 14½c.; Prime, 16¼c.@16½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON unchanged. CLOVERSEED, $6 50@$7 25; Receipts small. FLAXSEED, $2 55@$2 60. FLOUR inactive, holders firm; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $9 50@$10 75. WHEAT—No demand except for Prime; sales 4,000 bushels Fair and Prime Red at $1 90@$2 10; Amber, $2 15. RYE advanced to $1 52@$1 55. CORN scarce and in good demand at an advance; sales, 3,000 bushels Old Yellow at $1 25; Mixed Western, $1 24; New, $1. OATS, 67c.@71c. GROCERIES unchanged. PETROLEUM feverish; Refined, 29½c.@30c. PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged. CATTLE very dull, but prices without material change; sales, 2,000 head at 8½c.@9c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7c.@8c. for Fair to Good, 5c.@6½c. ₩ lb., gross, for Common. SHEEP in fair demand; sales, 21,000 at 5c.@6c. ₩ lb., gross. HOGS in fair demand; sales, 4,500 at $11@$12 ₩ cwt., net.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 23.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 103,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 36,000 bushels; Flour, 15,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. FREIGHTS nominal; season nearly over. FLOUR firm, with an upward tendency; sales 550 bbls. at $7 75 for Western Bakers, $8 [illegible] for Illinois Amber [illegible] for No. 1 and 1 City Ground Spring. WHEAT inactive and unchanged. CORN quiet [illegible]. OATS firm; held at [illegible]. RYE—Sales [illegible] bushels Western, at $1 25. BARLEY nominal. PORK lower; sales [illegible]. LARD lower and quiet. GRAIN in store—Wheat, [illegible] bushels; Corn, [illegible]; Oats, 228,000 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 113,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 23.
FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 5,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm; sales 4,500 bushels White Michigan at $2 15; 600 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 95; 1,600 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 63; 500 bushels Minnesota Club at $1 63. CORN quiet; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 15. BARLEY quiet; sales, [illegible] bushels Upland Canada at $2 05. CORN MEAL, $2 45 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $28 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, [illegible], to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 8,444 bushels Corn, 8,600 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 23.
FLOUR quiet. Grain quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 97c. COTTON firm at 23½c. for Middling. DRESSED HOGS steady at $9 15@$9 25; receipts, 3,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 23.
FLOUR quiet but steady at unchanged rates. WHEAT unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $1 20; No. 2 at $1 17. OATS steady; sales of No. 2, 48c. CORN nominal. RYE steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 06. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS for two days—2,600 bbls. Flour, 25,600 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Oats, 4,600 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—13,700 bbls. Flour, 12,650 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Nov. 23.
TOBACCO firm at $6 60@$26 for Lugs to Selections. COTTON, 21½c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 60. CORN, 55c.@60c. OATS, 55c.@56c. RYE, $1 30@$1 32. LARD, 15c.@15½c. MESS PORK, $23 50@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Bulk Shoulders, 9⅝c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c. Raw WHISKY, free, 97c. HOGS, $7 50@$7 80, gross; $9 50, net.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 23.
There was a good demand for CATTLE to-day, and prices were about ¼c. ₩ lb. higher than they were last week. Sales 1,850 head at 4½c.@7c. for Texas and Michigan: 7¼c.@8⅛c. for State, Indiana, Canada and Illinois, and 8⅜c.@9⅞c. for choice Illinois and Kentucky extras. SHEEP are in good demand at 4c.@4⅝c. LAMBS, 6c.@6¾c. HOGS are held firmly at 11¼c.@11⅜c., but sales are light.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 23.
FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 93c.@93½c.; New, 75c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 54c.; Michigan at 54c. RYE firmer; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 20. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—1,700 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 7,800 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 24½c. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm, but not quotably higher. CORN firm; New, 95c.@$1; Yellow Southern, $1 08@$1 10. OATS dull at 70c.@72c. RYE dull; quotations nominal. MESS PORK quiet at $28 50. BACON firm: Shoulders, 14¼c.@15c.; Rib Sides, 18½c.@18¾c.; Clear Sides, 18⅞c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 17½c.@18c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON opened with some inquiry, become somewhat active, and closed quiet and steady, awaiting cable quotations; sales, 1,587 bales; prices irregular at 23c.¼@23⅞c.; receipts, 2,188 bales. EXPORTS for two days—Coastwise, 2,353 bales; to Havre, 3,176 bales.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON firm and in good demand; Uplands, 22½c.@22⅞c.; receipts, 2,200 bales; shipments, 3,500 bales. Superfine FLOUR $5@$5 50. OATS, 63c.@62c. HAY, $18@$22. MESS PORK—$25. LARD, 16c.@18c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13⅝c.; Clear Sides, 18⅛c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON—Sales 1,400 bales; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; opened at inside and closed at outside figure; stock offering light and generally poor; receipts, 2,464 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Nov. 23.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 43c. RESIN firm at $1 80@$4. TURPENTINE steady at $2@$2 80. TAR—No sales. COTTON—Middlings, 22c.@22½c.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 23.
The Sugar market is dull, but prices are unchanged. Exchange on Paris, 2 ₩ cent. premium.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON active and advanced ⅛c.; sales 1,200 bales; Middlings, 23⅜c.@23⅝c.; receipts, 969 bales.

AUGUSTA, Monday, Nov. 23.
COTTON—Market firm; sales 426 bales; Middlings, 24c.; receipts, 362 bales.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 23.
Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29¼; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53⅝; Gold, 124¾.

[Advertisement.]
NOTA BENE.—KNOX wants all the gentlemen who propose to get photographed on the bridge before it is taken down, to buy a decent hat from him before the operation. KNOX'S store is No. 212, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FROM EUROPE. | | | |
| Germania | Nov. 11 | Hamburg | New-York. |
| Russia | Nov. 14 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Deutschland | Nov. 14 | Bremen | New-York. |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Hammonia | Nov. 24 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Scotia | Nov. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Minnesota | Nov. 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Aleppo | Nov. 26 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Hermann | Nov. 26 | New-York | Bremen. |
| City of Baltimore | Nov. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| England | Nov. 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| William Penn | Nov. 28 | New-York | London. |
| Columbia | Nov. 28 | New-York | Glasgow. |
| Arago | Nov. 28 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Ville de Paris | Nov. 28 | New-York | Havre. |
| FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA. | | | |
| Henry Chauncey | Nov. 24 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Eagle | Nov. 26 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey,* close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia,* close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |
| North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M. |
| North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners | 5 A. M. |
| East, *via* New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, *via* Newport | 4 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 6 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. | 5 A. M.; 4 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

*In steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Senior, 6 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Miller and 6 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. McFadden, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Deusen, Lieut.-Commander C. J. McDougal, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooley, Dr. and Mrs. Carbonel, S. T. Clark, Horatio S. Lewis, J. P. Tenney, Alexander Murray, H. S. Ayres, Edward Lind, Mr. and Mrs. L. Toro, Mrs. M. Toro, Miguel Prats, Arthur A. Ashforth, J. J. Senior, Mrs. Loveland and nurse, Alexander Albizu, John Loveland, M. Canera, A. A. G. de Estrella, Miss M. Silvia, Miss L. Tasquez, S. Nova, A. L. Camps, Mrs. L. Senior, Miss E. Senior, Miss Hicks, Mrs. E. J. Hicks, H. M. Hicks, M. Von Hippel, John Dowley, G. H. Gossler, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Alcaide, Miss M. Von Hippel, Wm. Moore, Miss S. C. McFadden, W. L. P. McFadden, R. W. McFadden, E. Behrendt, Antonio Toppiani, Francis Lavroen, Thomas Coyle, George B. Day, Francis Davidson, Isaac D. Rice, Charles M. Packard.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Herman Livingston from Savannah*—M. Binelo, Miss M. A. Deiker, Miss Hayes, J. J. Glenzer, Mrs. J. J. Glenzer, Mrs. J. Wilcox and 2 daughters, Miss Wilcox, H. D. Law, W. Matthews, W. D. Craven, J. McKay, Thos. McKay, John Baxter, A. Hedberg.

*In steamship Sherman, from New-Orleans*—Mrs. A. Brown, Miss S. Brown, Mrs. Antonio and 2 children, James McHenry, Henry St. John, S. Moffatt, Samuel Herrick, John Mabey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 57 | Sun sets..... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 1 14
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 43 | Gov. Island. 3 32 | Hell Gate .. 4 54

### NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 23.

### Cleared.

Steamships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, &c., W. R. Garrison; Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Havana, Kunhardt & Co.; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; M. Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Havana, Gilchrist, New-Orleans, W. R. Graves.

Ship Chariot of Fame, (Br.,) Devey, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Neversink, Gibson, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; James B. Duffers, (Br.,) Blauvelt, Antwerp via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Jarvis, London, G. F. Bulley; Linda, Wicks, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Lakembo, (Br.,) Rood, Philadelphia, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Marchesa Gualtari, (Ital.,) Pesardo, London, E. E. Morgan & Son; Theodosius Christian, (N. G.,) Schundflager, Gloucester, Eng., C. Tobias; Cuba, Lundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Leona, (Br.,) Bishop, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Angostura, (Br.,) Morrill, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbecks & Halsey; Robert Dillon, Blatchford, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Enchantress, (Br.,) Walter, Para, J. Bishop & Co.; M. Holmes, Tapley, Georgetown, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Othello, Eldridge, Georgetown, D. C., N. L. McCready & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans Nov. 14, and S. W. Pass Nov. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Stevens. Experienced heavy weather and head winds the entire passage. Nov. 18, 20 miles S. of Jupiter Light, passed steamship United States, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. From Hatteras experienced very heavy N. W. winds and sea. Nov. 22, 40 miles S. of lightship off the Delaware, passed steamships San Salvador, Mariposa and Georgia, bound S., and exchanged signals with steamship De Soto, hence for New-Orleans; at the same time was in co. with steamship Virgo, from Charleston for New-York.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. Has had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 21, lat. 35, passed steamship Thames, hence for Savannah; same day, at 3 P. M., steamship Zodiac, strg. S, 22d, off Chincoteague, passed steamship San Salvador, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 10, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Had very heavy weather the whole passage. Left at Galveston, brig Eliza Stevens, (of Boston,) Phinney, loading 600 bales of cotton for Boston, to sail in a few days.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Virginia, Drew, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Hatteras, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Ship Humboldt, (N. G.,) Peys, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 410 passengers to H. W. O. Edye. Experienced strong westerly winds almost the whole passage. Had one death, (a child.)

Bark Hawthorn, (of Kennebunk,) Williams, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had heavy weather [illegible]

Brig Cygnet, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, [illegible] ... to J. E. De Wolf & Co. Has had [illegible] the entire passage.

[illegible] Bennett, Dorchester, N. B., 6 ds., with [illegible] to [illegible] Nevius & Son.

[illegible] (Br.,) McGuinness, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with [illegible] to [illegible] & Co.

Brig [illegible] Boston.

[illegible] (Dutch,) Weyler, Rio Grande do Sul [illegible] ds., with hides, &c., to Thomson, Loesser & Lind. Had heavy weather the greater part of the passage. Oct. 16, crossed the equator in lon. 33 45. Nov. 8, lat. 28 [illegible], lon. [illegible], encountered a cyclone, last 6 hours, during which lost and split sails and did other slight damage.

Schr. Garrett P. Wright, (of Staten Island,) Crosper, Baracoa 13 ds., with cocoa nuts to James Douglas. Had easterly winds the greater part of the passage. Oct. 28, off Cat Island, encountered a heavy gale from N. E.; split foresail and lost deck-load off port side.

Schr. Edwin R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria for Jersey City.

Schr. George B. Steelman, Jones, Albany, for Newport.

Schr. Race Horse, Hughes, Newburyport, with fish to master.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Harris, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. M. L. Miller, Parker, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 50, Corson, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Hewes, Peck, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Ames, Hawkins, Georgetown, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Mary Collins, Wheeler, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Young Teaser, Boman, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Thomas E. Potter, Handy, Sandwich.
Schr. Artist, Godfrey, Connecticut River.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence.
Schr. Romeo, Drinkwater, Bangor via New-Haven.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. L. White, Weeks, Wareham.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Nickerson, Portland.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Hill, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Vermillion, Lockwood, New-Haven.
Schr. R. Foster, Clark, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. N. B. Young, Taylor, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. B. M. Palmer, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Henry Inraham, French, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. L. Thompson, Thompson, New-Orleans.
Schr. Abner Taylor, Gilliver, Bridgeport.

SAILED—Steamship South America, for Rio Janeiro.
WIND—At sunset, N. W.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 23—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia, and Neptune, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23—Passed out, bark Delaware, for Demerara; brig L. Staples, for Navassa; schrs. Victory, Blanche, A. Denike and Lucy W. Alexander.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21—Arr. steamship United States, Norton, from New-York.
Sld. steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 23—Arr. yesterday, steamships Gen. Barnes and Zodiac, from New-York.
Cld. schr. E. F. Cabada, for Philadelphia.
Arr. to-day, brig Ida L. Ray, from Rockland; schrs. Fannie Kantling and Margaret.
Cld. ship Mayflower, for Havre.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23—Arr. steamships Ashland, from New-York; Pioneer, from Philadelphia.

### Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Nov. 23—The brig Emily, Capt. West, from New-Orleans for Boston, put into Hyannis on the 23d inst., with sails split and in a leaking condition, where she will repair and proceed to Boston.

### Spoken, &c.

Derby—ship, from New-York for San Francisco, Oct. 18, lat. 5 29 S., lon. 29 30 W.
Lizzie—bark, from Malaga for Boston, Nov. 20, off Nantucket.
Martha—ship, steering N. E., Nov. 20, lat. 38, lon. 73 30.
Solferino—schr., from Port Royal, Jam., for Boston, Nov. 10, lat. 24 10, lon. 82.

### Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Nov. 23—The steamship Savaria arrived here to-day from Southampton, on her way to New-Orleans.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

No. 46 CLINTON-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1868.

*Dr. S. N. Marsh:*
DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in testifying to the superiority of your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS" over any other. I had been ruptured 16 years in a most aggravated manner, tried every kind of make and pattern, and found no relief in anything till I consulted you, and worn steadily the Truss above alluded to. I feel myself now cured, and I owe my recovery and cure entirely to you. Very truly yours, HENRY LAWRENCE, No. 46 Clinton-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.
*S. N. Marsh, M. D.:*
DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to add my testimony to another of your remarkable cures of Hernia. Having been afflicted with this disease for seven years before I saw you, and having worn in the time six different kinds of trusses, and having been nearly murdered by them, I was prevailed upon to try your "RADICAL CURE TRUSS," by wearing which I am happy to inform you that I am at last a sound man again. I must also testify to the remarkable comfort and ease that I experienced while wearing the same, never having the least pain or trouble with it. Hoping that others who are afflicted will call on you and be cured, and with many thanks for your kindness and attention while under your care, I remain yours, very truly, L. B. STONE, Of firm Stead, Stone & Co., Bankers and Brokers, No. 46 Broad-st., New-York.

DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.

The public are reminded that Dr. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS is indorsed and recommended by Profs. Willard Parker, John M. Crane, Louis Sayre and the medical faculty generally, as the only Truss adopted to cure Hernia. With its perfect success for the past twenty years its utility is established beyond question.

Also IMPERVIOUS TRUSSES of various forms for the permanent relief of Hernia.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORTERS, CRUTCHES.

Apparatus for Bow Legs, Club Feet, Weak Ankles, Hip Disease and all other Physical Deformities, made and accurately fitted at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York; MARSH, BOWLES & CO., No. 71 Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House, and S. N. MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
A competent female to wait upon ladies.

TO THE RUPTURED! BEWARE

Of the impostor who exacts and receives a five ($5) dollar examination fee from every person who happens to be influenced and calls upon him, by reason of his abusive and scurrilous advertisements! But come direct to the old and well-established Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church, and see their long list of names and references to persons who have been cured radically by them, and also the numerous letters from the most eminent surgeons in this country! No five dollar charge made for examination, and no humbuggery. A female attendant for ladies. MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

RAYMOND'S CLOTHING.
NOS. 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
WINTER STOCK COMPLETE.
SUITS OF EVERY VARIETY FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED WELL MADE.
ONE PRICE ASKED.

UMBRELLAS For Presents.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers,
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